INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1915.

VOL XVI NO 175.. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 11 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
14 July	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..	All	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..	vessels	11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..	will	16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..	now	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	sail	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..	direct	26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..	from	20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	Bombay	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..	without	10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..	transhipment	16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,008
23 „	Rajputana ..	at	16,561
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,830
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,657
13 „	Ranpura ..	Aden.	16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,080

All sailin s are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamer.	Tons
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Dumra ..	8,441

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1st July	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th „	30th „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru	23rd August

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Suwa Maru	25th July
Fushimi Maru	8th August

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	21st August

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about			
1928			
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
11th July	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
13th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th July	Karagola ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent, per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabava
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,160

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
Compared with others, its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES.
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort . : : BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay.

Real News

in the Classified Columns. Every day many items of interest are printed there. The reading of these advertisements will offer you many opportunities for profit. It pays to read the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements every day.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—CENTRAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.

A R981

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE B.A. or M.A. knowing Gujrati for the Baroda Mahila Pathsala. For terms, etc., refer to Mrs. SHARDA MEHTA, Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.

A 30680

WANTED—For the Municipal Children's Model School, Meerut, a HEAD MISTRESS, trained in Modern Methods of Child Education, (1), pay Rs. 120/- a month; (2) Provident Fund benefits, (3) Free Medical Aid, (4) One year's agreement. Apply by the 25th July, 1928, to the CHAIRMAN, Education Committee, Municipal Board, Meerut.

A 30702

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK on Rs. 75/-5-100/-, having an experience in the Municipal Offices and Accountant's Work. None need apply who is not a Matriculate. The application should reach the undersigned by the end of July, 1928. (Sd.) MATHURA PRASAD, President, Municipal Committee, Chhindwara.

A 30698

WANTED—Two GRADUATES specially proficient in English and Science for the Coronation High School, Mangrol, pay Rs. 60 to 75 according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR MANGROL, (Kathiawar).

A 30653

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.

L R1024

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MOSQUITORID—Are you troubled by Mosquitoes at night? If so try "MOSQUITORID." Price Re. 1 per 2 ozs. bottle. Packing Postage Extra. Cash with order. Apply to:—U. R. MENDES, 521, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

T R1023

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 80/90 H. P. RUSTON PROCTOR OIL ENGINE in running order. Apply Box No. 2156, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

N R1021

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEASON TICKETS BETWEEN KARJAT AND SUBURBAN SECTION OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON and from 15th July, 1928, Season Tickets for all classes will be issued between Karjat and Stations on the Suburban Section of the G. I. P. Railway subject to the conditions laid down in para 84 B of the G. I. P. Railway Coaching Guide and Tariff in force from 1st May, 1928.

Season Ticket holders will not be allowed to travel by the following trains:—

3 Down and 4 Up
9 Down and 10 Up
41 Down and 42 Up
19 Down and 22 Up.

Full information can be obtained at the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 9th July, 1928.

30706

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1928 to MONDAY, the 6th day of August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 6th July, 1928.

30704

AUCTION SALE.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Company's Spinning Mills, including the lands and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office, in Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, the Liquidators of the above-named Company, unless privately sold in the meantime.

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to the above-named Liquidators, C/o. the undersigned at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1928.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Liquidators' Attorneys.

30544

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TENDER FOR "LIQUID CHLORINE."

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, up to 3 p.m. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July, 1928, for the supply of 46,000 lbs. of "LIQUID CHLORINE."

Forms of Tender and Specification can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Matunga, near King's Circle.

(Sd.) D. N. BARIA, L.C.E.,
Engineer In Charge,
Northern Division.

10-7-1928,
Matunga,
Bombay No. 19.

30712

LEGAL NOTICES.

REMINDER TO THE PUBLIC.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1765 of 1925.

The MUNICIPAL CORPORATION and anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

KAZI NOORMAHOMED KAZI ABDUL KARIM ..... Defendant.

The Public are hereby informed that the sale of the right, title and interest of the abovenamed defendant in the immoveable property, situate at DeLisle Road is fixed for WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) For particulars vide the Proclamation of Sale published in the "Bombay Chronicle," "Duyan Prakash" and "Jame Jamshed" on 2nd, 10th and 11th July, 1928, respectively.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

30710

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1796 of 9-7-1928.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR NAVREKAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an Electrical Engineer, traded under the name and style of Messrs. Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co. ..... Deceased.

Bai ANNAPURNABAI, widow of Sunderrao Moreshwar, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nigdvari Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Raghuvir, the minor son of the said deceased, and limited to the period of his minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HULL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 7th day of July, 1928.

Messrs. SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

30708

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2286 of 1927.

DHAKU LAXMAN VAITI, of Bombay, Koli Inhabitant, residing at Mazgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) GANPAT NARAYEN PATEL and (2) YESHVANT NARAYAN PATEL, both of Bombay, Koli Inhabitants respectively, residing at Thana and Mazgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, as heirs and legal representatives of Gouroji Jagannath Patel ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant for sale of immoveable property, dated the 25th day of April, 1928, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Plaintiff, all the right, title and interest of Gouroji Jagannath Patel, deceased, in the following property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land, hereditaments and premises, situate at Carpenter Street Cross Lane, Mazgaon, outside the Fort, admeasuring about 172 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 49, New No. 1113, Old Survey No. 232 and New Survey No. 343, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6918, Srteet No. 35, 37, and Cadastral Survey No. 217 of Mazgaon Division.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 6th day of August, 1928, lodge in my Office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1928.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.

30707

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1035 of 1925.

Re: MESSRS. HAJI AJAM GULAM HUSEIN AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay: Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ESOOF AJAM PEPADI, a partner of the abovenamed Insolvents firm has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th November, 1928, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1928.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

30711

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 278 of 1928.

AHMED NOORMAHOMED .. Plaintiff.

vs.

ALIMAHOMED ABDULLA SHERIFF and others ..... Defendants.

To,

LATIFF NOORMAHOMED, Esq.,
Defendant No. 3.
and
MAHOMED BAWA, Esq.,
Defendant No. 5.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above Suit, which was fixed for the 4th day of July, 1928, has been ADJOURNED to the 18th day of July, 1928.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1928.

Yours faithfully,
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for the Defendants 1, 2 & 3.

30728

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,145 BAGS OF RICE-BRAN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., attorneys for Mr. N. V. Velmahomed, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO will, on (TO-MORROW) THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Sewri Grain Depot Shed No. "L"

About 1,145 bags of Rice-bran each containing about 4 maunds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—We very much regret that the above sale was published by mistake as an account and at the risk of the plaintiff.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Merchant Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Apollo Street, opp. Imperial Bank of India.

Bank furniture such as 3 large double-door, full size "Godrej" Safes, one large iron strong room by Chubb, large writing tables, teakwood cup-boards, wooden stands, office clock, E. Ceiling fans, arm and without arm chairs, large copying press on stand, Remington Typewriter, benches, stools, revolving and tilting chair, partitions, large counter with brass railing and fitted with E. lamps, counter-chairs, pigeon-hole, cup-board, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—

5 enamelled Bath-tubs with overflow and fittings.

8 cases each containing about 24 boxes Morton's White and Green Asparagus "Invicta Brand."

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE, ETC., LYING IN SHOP AT UMRIGAR BUILDING, CRAWFORD MARKET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1101 of 1928 (The London Eastern and American Trading Co. vs. Ratanlal), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop at Umrigar Building, Crawford Market.

All the goods such as cigarettes, plated-ware, spoons, forks, biscuit-boxes, jam-pots, perfumery, furniture such as show-cases, writing tables, chairs, cupboards, looking-glasses, etc., in shop, carried on in the name and style of Ratanlal Diwan and Co., in separate lots or as a going concern.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

By order of the Industrial Bank of Western India, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Nagarseth Building, Ballard Pier.

Bank furniture such as writing tables, folding desks, arm and without arm chairs, wooden benches, book stands, and sliding glass door book-cases, cupboards, cabinets, E. ceiling fans, reclining sofas, partitions, copying press, counter, maps, iron-weights and scale, and one lot sundry articles.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MILLINERY AND HOSIERY SHOP WITH ITS GOOD-WILL IN ONE LOT AT SITARAM BUILDING, CRAWFORD, MARKET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 996 of 1928 (Husein Ahmed vs. Bachu Cassum) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 20th inst. sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the shop at Sitaram Building, Crawford Market.

All the materials lying in the millinery and hosiery shop at Sitaram Building, carried on in the name and style of B. Mohomed & Co., Lucky Shop No. 1 and the stock-in-trade and goodwill thereof in one lot as a going concern.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc., etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 222 of 1928 re: the estate of late Mr. K. M. Misfari.

One lot of arms and ammunition such as rifles, pistols, daggers, swords, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 MOTOR LORRIES AND ONE 7 SEATER MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 13th July, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Oudhoram Bhakoo and Sons and on account and at the risk of:—Mr. Tulsiram Tatia Powar:

1 Motor Lorry No. Bom. 1160 Thornicraft make, 2 tons, 25 H.P.

On account and at the risk of Mr. P. Athreje:—

1 Staquestates Lorry No. Bom. 416 2 tons, 35 H.P.

And on account and at the risk of Mr. Ganpat A. Shet:—

1 Austin Car, 7 seater, 24 H.P.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

GANDHI & CO.

PRIMAPHONES
PORTABLE MODELS

Primaphones have been well-known throughout India as Premier Phones of perfect tone. Premier in high class workmanship and finish and perfect in clear sweet lifelike tone. Finished in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany polished Cabinets with separate compartments for keeping records inside the top cover, equipped with genuine all steel nickle plated motors of Swiss Make, Imperial sound boxes, new improved S style tone arms and all wood amplifying tone chamber.

Model No. 152—Single spring Rs. 70.
Model No. 155—Double spring Rs. 80.
Delivered free to any Railway Station in India.
Illustrated cataogues on request.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:
BOMBAY PHONO AND GENERAL AGENCY
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

HOMOEOPATHY

THERAPEUTICAL Chart for the use of Homoeopathic Pharmacists, Hospitals and Practitioners, Free on application.

BENGAL HOMOEO STORES.
3-2, College Street, CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"GO WEST"
Featuring:
THE GLUM-FACED, GLOOMY EYED MONARCH OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
BUSTER KEATON
You'll shriek, you'll howl, you'll cry yourself hoarse with laughter, you are in a big time! Nobody can afford to miss seeing the funniest partnership of the screen

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
THE WANTERS
FEATURING
MARIE PREVOST
A story of those who want only the wine of life, never realizing what an empty happiness they crave.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 5-30 p. m.
R. B. SALISBURY
PRESENTS
THE QUAINTS
IN
THE BLUE TRAIN
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
THE QUAINTS
AS THEMSELVES

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
BARDELYS
THE MAGNIFICENT
Featuring the Popular and Handsome Star:
JOHN GILBERT
Dramatic and Exciting Tale of Court Adventure of the Colourful Times of King Louis XIII. Comic relief blended with Tragedy. Humour side by side with Pathos, vivid Pageantry and Adventure!

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COY.'S
Super Social Production
"FORSAKEN WIFE"
Written by Mr. DAVE.
Featuring
Miss JAMNA, Miss HIRA & Mr BEHRAM
Daily (4) Four Shows
At 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore
Bombay Agents:
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANARKALI OR THE MONUMENT of TEARS

Featuring
BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE STAR **Miss SULOCHANA**

The love-romance OF **PRINCE SALIM** afterwards **EMPEROR JEHANGIR** with a **maid servant** FULL OF **LOVE THRILLS SMILES** and **TEARS.**

Produced by the **IMPERIAL FILM CO.**

Magnificent Scenes of Udaipur, Agra, Muttra, etc.

Never seen on the screen before.

It's a picture you cannot afford to miss.

Commencing NEXT SATURDAY the 14th inst.
AT **CINEMA MAJESTIC** GIRGAUM

The Bombay Gujrati Natak Mandali
CORONATION THEATRE, Grant Road.
SATURDAY, 14th JULY, (9 p. m.)
AND
SUNDAY, 15th JULY, (3-30 p. m.)
EDWARD THEATRE, Kalbadevi Road.
MONDAY, 16th JULY, (9 p. m.
AND
TUESDAY, 17th JULY, (3-30 p. m.)
COLLEGE GIRL
PADAM KUMAR—Mr. BAPULAL. SAVITA—Mr. JAYSHANKER (Sundri)
Plans for tickets are open at both the theatres.
BAPULAL B. NAYAK, Proprietor.

AMAZING REVELATIONS
By
'The VILLAGE GIRL'
Starring
Miss **SULOCHANA.**
AN
IMPERIAL JEWEL
Directed by Mr. BHAWNANI.
Written by Mr. NANUBHAI DESAI, B. A. LL. B.
The Famous BHATIA SANDOW Plays the Hero. Supported by The PARSI CHARLIE CHAPLIN
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
DAILY AT 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P M.
Which is the more powerful, psychic power or brawn and muscle?
SEE
"A FIGHTING HEART"
STARRING
FRANK MERRILL
Also
2 reels Monty Banks and
2 reels Fox Comedies!

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOHN GILBERT
WITH
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
IN THE PICTURE OF CAVEMAN LOVE
Wife OF THE Centaur
Also: **THE DERBY 1928.**
NEXT SATURDAY:

For forward contracts of Commonwealth Trust's
Basel Mission Roofing Tiles
Apply to:
RAVAL & Co.
13, Bank Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY.
Agents for Bombay Presidency.

COMING!
VICTORIA FATMA FILM COMPANY'S
Gorgeous Production
Hir-Ranja
Hir-Ranja
featuring
Famous Screen Beauty
Miss **ZUBEDA**
AND
Miss **SHAHJADI.**
Supported by
Mr. **JANIBABU**
Well-known Star in Public.
A Beautiful Love Drama to defy any competition.
TO BE SCREENED AT
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.

3 DAYS STILL.
Come and See the
Kohinoor's Well-known Film
FAIRY OF CEYLON
featuring
Miss **GOHAR**
WITH
STAGE DANCE
BY
Miss **SALMA**
SEE AT
Krishna Cinema
TO-NIGHT.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Muktsar, July 8.
Wheat Ready, Rs. 4-6, 4-10.
Wheat Assuj, Rs. 4-11-6.
Gram Ready, Rs. 3-11, 3-14.
Frat Sawan, Rs. 3-13.
Gram Bhadan, Rs. 3-15-6.
Gram Assuj, Rs. 4-1-3.
Barley, Ready, Rs. 3-1-6.
Barley Assuj, Rs. 3-6-6.
Rapeseed Ready, Rs. 7-4, Rs. 7-8.
Rapeseed Bhadon, Rs. 7-10.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 9.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 9.
T T Berlin on London 20.40-1/4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.08-3/4.
T T Brussels on London. 34.91.
T T Madrid on London Unquoted.
T T Milan on London 92.81.
T T Berne on London 25.28.
T T Paris on London 124.26.
T T London on Prague 164.37.

LINSEED.

London, July 9.
Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
July/Aug shipment buyers £17-11-3.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment buyers £17-11-3.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
July/Aug shipment Hull paid £15-12-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £18-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 9.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
July/Aug delivery value 28/9.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery value 29/1-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 9.
Coffee, (Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 16.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 9.
Rozario Santa, Fe, per 63 cargoes.—
July shipment sellers 50/-.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
July/Aug shipment sellers 50/-.
Wheat, South Australian.—
July shipment sellers 52/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
July shipment paid and sellers 51/6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 9.
Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £22-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £138-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
National Bank £55-1/2.
Eastern Bank £7-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £90-5/8.
Conversion Loan £78-1/4.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £101-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-3/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-3/4.
Consols £55-3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1/2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 9.
Demand Bills 486.50

LONDON METALS.

London, July 9.
Copper, English Best Selected £66-3/8
Copper, Braziers £76-3/4.
Yellow Metal, £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £21-7/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-3/8.
Tin, English Ingots £205-1/4.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,527	715,894	359,221
Japan & China	2,368	1,185,240	1,407,926
Coast Ports	...	25,513	23,019
Up-Country by Rail	...	87,905	142,439
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	53,894	7,455
Total	3,895	2,068,446	1,940,060

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.
Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Name.	Face Value. £ s. d.
1. Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord. ...	1 0 0
2. 4-1/2 per cent. Loan 1950/55	100 0 0
3. Nundydroof Gold Co. Ord.	0 10 0
4. AngloBurma Tin Co. Ord.	1 0 0
5. Attock Oil ...	1 0 0
6. Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0
7. Underground Electric Railways ...	1 0 0
	Rs. a. p.
8. Burma Corporation ...	10 0 0
	£ s. d.
9. Snia Viscosa	1 0 0
10. Beira Railways Co. ...	
11. Calico Printers ...	1 0 0
12. Marconi International Marine ...	1 0 0
13. Rhodesian and General Asbestos ...	1 0 0
14. James Finlay Ord. ...	1 0 0
15. General Elec. Co. Ord. ...	1 0 0
16. Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0
17. West Rand Consolidated Mines ...	0 10 0
18. Hudson's Bay Co. Ord. ...	1 0 0
19. Malayalam Plantations ...	1 0 0
20. British Burma Pets ...	0 8 0
21. Soudan Plantations ...	1 0 0
22. Vickers Ord. ...	0 6 8
23. Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 5 0

Name.	Latest Price. £ s. d.
1. Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord. ...	1 6 0
2. 4-1/2 per cent. Loan 1950/55 ...	93 10 0
3. Nundydroof Gold Co. Ord. ...	0 16 6
4. Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord. ...	0 19 4-1/2
5. Attock Oil ...	1 6 3
6. Associated Portland Cement ...	1 4 6
7. Underground Electric Railways ...	1 6 3
	Rs. a. p.
8. Burma Corporation ...	0 14 1-1/2
	£ s. d.
9. Snia Viscosa ...	1 15 0
10. Beira Railways Co. ...	1 1 6
11. Calico Printers ...	1 9 9
12. Marconi International Marine ...	2 8 6
13. Rhodesian and General ...	
14. James Finlay Ord. ...	5 3 1-1/2
15. General Elec. Co. Ord.	2 0 3
16. Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord. ...	5 13 6
17. West Rand Consolidated Mines ...	0 12 0
18. Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	5 17 6
19. Malayalam Plantations ...	
20. British Burma Pets ...	
21. Soudan Plantations ...	
22. Viskers Ord.	
23. Pahang Consolidated Ord.	

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

July 10.
S S Masimpura, Taylor, Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

July 11.
S S Gharinda, Holiday, Calcutta.

LOADING.

July 10.
Steamer Nohata for London.
Steamer Konderkerk for Hamburg.

S S Masimpura:—The Burmah Oil Co.'s steamer Masimpura arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Gharinda:—The B. I S. N. Co's steamer Gharinda will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

July 10.

S S Morea for London:—6 tons laurel wood Mackenzie Ltd; 15 bales cow hides H Mehta and Co.; 6 cases brass ware B J Bhumgara; 20 bales cotton and woollee cloth cutting E Noorbhoy; 22 bdles paper pulp M M and Co.; 1 case cotton bed spreads Cox and King Ltd; 8 bales cow hides R Meherally and Co; 23 bales cow hides and 3 bales buffalo hides A A L Taria,; 3 bales goat skins M Ladack; 4 bales cotton rug R D Kothari; 24 bdles carpets F Hajeeoff; 3 bdles carpets A R Medeoff; 10 bales carpets F Ismailoff; 23 bdles carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 7 bdles lam skins Sh Ekshaoff; 12 bales goat skin; 4 bales sheep skins and 12 bales cow hides A Abdulla and Co; 7 bales aloe fibres M Nissim; 5 bales sheep skins and 2 bales goat skins M Nissim; 5 bales cowcalf hides A H L Tharia; 5 bdles goat skins F Nizami and Co; 1 bale skins S G Thaved and Bros; 1060 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co; 106 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai; 106 tons metal borings Francis Klien.

For Marseilles:—2 cases China silk Jardina and Co.

S S Nohata for Havre:—6006 cwt myrabollam P Mathradas and Co.

For Middlesbrough:—2,000 tons manganese ore The Central India Mining Co.

S S Aussa for Dunkirk:—750 tons manganese ore Cox and King Ltd; 330 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

S S Hentsmen for Antwerp:—1000 cwt linseed oil cakes and 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes M Bhuta and Co; 165 bales cotton H Nausey and Co; 291 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt castorseed S Nagindas.

For Ghent:—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Altenfels for Hamburg:—1500 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co; 205 cwt gum kadaya J Moneshi, 9 bales wool Shamjimal; 110 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton A Abdul Reheman; 25 bales cotton K Visram and Co; 105 cwt gum Arabic N Muljee and Co; 2 cases wet guts G M K Kaderbaksh; 46 bales cotton fly K Narandas; 4400 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohamed.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

MOST BEARISH BUREAU—ACREAGE 46,695,000—INCREASE 11-4 PER CEN—ENORMOUS LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 82 TO 78 POINTS LOWER.

New York, July 9.

This year's greatest decline so far was registered to-day on the New York Cotton Exchange. This decline was administered by enormous long liquidation induced by the Bureau Report showing 46,695,000 acres under cotton cultivation for the next season 1928-29. This figure shows an increase of 11-4 per cent which was the largest than any private estimate. Such a large increase in acreage was beyond the conception of even an ardent "Bear" Prices kept on sagging throughout the session and at close futures show a sharp decline of 82 to 78 points. Spot prices declined 85 points to 21.95c.

The New Orleans futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 91 to 92 points. Spot prices recorded an unusual fall of 103 points at 21.57c.

To us, it appears that weather is an important factor rather than the acreage, particularly with the growing crop as it had a bad and a late start followed by continued unfavourable weather. The outlook is considered poor at present and with usual insect damage, we believe purchases on dips will prove profitable and there is no knowing about the percentage of abandonment of the acreage from the figure given out to-day.

AMERICAN ORACLE'S FORECAST

QUICK DECLINE EXPECTED

New York, 9.

"Consider the Government Report very bearish, and prices will go much lower. Sell short without waiting. Remain shor October cotton. Expect quick decline:"

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th inst. as under:—

"Disappointed long liquidation may cause further weakness, on which rather buy."

Messrs. Patel Bros:—

New York October—22.54 highest, 21.59 Lowest.

The Government Agricultural Bureau estimates that the area in cultivation in the United States is 46,695,000 acres, indicating an increase of 11.4 per cent on the revised acreage of the last year viz., 41,905,000 acres.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 9.

October	21.62—.82
December	21.46—.82
January	21.31—.82
March	21.22—.78
May	21.08—.80
Middling Spot	21.95—.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 9.

July	21.42—.92
October	21.00—.91
Middling Spot	21.57—.103

NEW YORK.

New York, July 9.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

July	
October	22.39
January	22.10

New York. Noon Call.—

July	21.16
October	22.37
January	22.06

New Orleans. 10-50 a.m.—

July	21.72
October	21.27
January	21.10

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

...A SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 9.

...r, Fine White, Dutch Stand-

...ta.—

... cwt. 13/-.

...wt. 13/1-1/2.

...ay.—

...cwt. 13/0-1/2.

LIVERPOOL

BEARISH BUREAU REPORT—ACREAGE ABOVE-EXPECTATIONS—HEAVY LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 35 TO 36 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, July 9.

The Liverpool futures market opened at rise of 1 point and ruled quiet at a decline of 2 points for the whole day. When the market reopened after the bearish Bureau showing acreage above general expectations, heavy long liquidation resulted in a sharp break of 35 to 36 points. Spot prices declined 5 points to 12-46d. per lb. and Sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 43 to 44 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables dated 9th inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Although Bureau more favourable than expected don't think prices will decline much further. A continuation of present weather would be harmful, the crop prospects are poor."

(2) "Market disappointed at bearish Bureau; may decline somewhat further; advise buying at further decline especially if rains continue Western Belt."

(3) "Acreage 46.695 above expectations, market acting overbought and reactionary; would buy on all breaks."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following caple from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 A.M.:—

"Light to moderate rains East Belt. Alabama, Louisiana, Oklarhoma, Texas."

5-05 P.M.:—

"Acreage 46.695. Bearish.

8-45 P.M.:—

"Looks rather lower, unless crop reports became more unsatisfactory."

Messrs. Patel Bros.:—

(1) "Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas."

(2) "Increase in acreage more than anticipated, but owing to very bad start of crop and continued bad weathter, exceptional weather now necessary. While we believe in higher market eventually, present reaction may go somewhat further on which we advise buying."

Messrs. Langley and Co.:—

"Acreage 46.6 increase 11 per cent allowing for abandonment with present condition in our opinion indicates crop 13-1/2 millions."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:—

"Report is considered bearish. Our opinion is that the market will not give way much at present owing to the small long interest."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool July 9. Opening	Closing.
July	11.98	11.62—.35
August	.....	11.57—.35
September	.....	11.51—.36
October	11.78	11.41—.36
November	.....	11.31—.36
December	.....	11.31—.36
January	11.68	11.31—.36
February	.....	11.28—.35
March	11.64	11.28—.35
April	.....	11.25—.35
May	11.62	11.25—.35
June	.....	11.21—.35
July	.....	11.18—.35
Middling Spot	.....	12.46—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.95—.05
Scinde, Fine	9.20—.05
Scinde, Superfine	9.45—.05
Bengal, Good	8.70—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.95—.05
Bengal, Fine	9.20—.05
Oomra, Good	9.25—.05
Fully Good	9.55—.05
Oomra, Fine	9.85—.05
Broach, Fully Good	10.40—.05
Broach, Fine	10.65—.95
Broach Superfine	10.90—.05

EGYTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9.

July	19.82—.43
August	20.02—.43
September	20.27—.43
October	20.42—.43
November	20.47—.43
December	20.50—.44
January	20.55—.44
February	20.55—.44
March	20.60—.44
April	20.60—.44
May	20.70—.55
June	20.70—.55

BOMBAY

Quiet steady market.—General feeling mixed closed steady.

Bombay, July 10.

The Local market opened for Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 421/8 and after improving to 422/8 declined to Rs. 418/8 Later on prices improved on firm Liverpool advices and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July/Aug	.....	409	0 0
Broach Apl/May	.....	421	8 0
Oomra July	.....	378	8 0
Oomra Dec/Jan	.....	389	0 0
Bengal July	.....	336	0 0
Bengal Dec/July	.....	346	0 0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 10.

The forward market opened at Rs. 422 for Broach April-May delivery and declined to Rs. 421. Rates at 6-30 p. m. were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach July-August	408	8	0
Broach April-May	421	8	0
Oomra July	379	8	0
Oomra December-January	390	8	0
Bengal July	337	0	0
Bengagl December-January	347	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.

JJuly	249.60—3.70
October	253.30—4.70
January	252.80—5.60

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 10.

	Cwts.
Wheat	12,324
Linseed	3,116
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	232
Gingellyseeds	78
Poppyseed	14
Groundnuts	2,483
Castorseed	4,610
Rice	2,044
Myrabollams	545
Cottonseed	5,463
Mowraseed	607
Gram	1,116
Joowar	4,268
Bajree	1,213
	Tons.
Coal	1,922

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 10.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14-10 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9-8 per cwt. F. B. H.

S.S. Nawab, Rs. 9-11 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June Rs. 8-11-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8-10-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8-11-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan.-Mar. Rs. 8-14-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days. This year.	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	21 305,189	313,585
Central India	118 295,918	300,838
Barsi and Nagar	.. 316,469	201,062
Hyderabad-Gaorani	165 117,683	68,638
Berar	306 724,632	568,134
Central Provinces	.. 305,188	227,619
Total Oomras	610 2,065,079	1,679,876
Dholera	4,086 340,824	195,387
N.-W. Provinces	.. 64,757	58,124
Rajputana	86 54,259	57,144
Sind-Punjab	.. 136,244	115,511
Broach	.. 268,168	237,628
Coompta and Dharwar	647 130,934	127,164
Westerns-Northerns	190 46,957	65,485
Cocoanada	.. 7	407
Timevelly and Cambodia	.. 34,134	37,676
Persian	.. 4,942	4,309
American	3,111 92,630	335,591
Egyptian and African	.. 72,101	81,308
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.. 126	252
Total	8,730 3,311,162	2,995,862

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—

July/Aug shipment paid £9-5-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

BULLION MARKET

Bombay Bullin Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 10.

London Ready	...	27	1 0
London Forward	...	27	0 0
America Cent	...	59	3 0
China Opening	...	2	7 14
Closing	...	2	7 14
Ready	...	62	4 0

	O.	H.	L.	C.
Ashad	61-12	62-3	61-12	62-2
1st Sawan	61-11	62-2	61-4	62-1
Tejmundi	15-0	.....	.....	.....
2nd Sawan	61-10	62-1	61-10	62-0
Tejmundi	1-6	.....	.....	.....

SILVER.

Ready, Rs. 21-6-6.

1st Sawan, Rs. 21-7-6.

2nd Sawan, Rs. 21-7-9.

National City, Rs. 21-9-0.

N. Manordass, Rs. 21-8-6.

N. Motilall, Rs. 21-6-6.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 10.

200	G. G. Kesha, Wun	... 395
100	Birla Bros. Dholera	... 392
100	Birla Bros., Karanja	... 337
100	Kotak and Co., C. P. No. 1	... 391
100	Japan Cotton and Co., Nizamabad	... 406
100	Japan Cotton and Co., Harda	... 357
100	G. G. Kesha, Pandurna	... 397
100	Bussan and Co., Gujrat	... 398
100	Bussan and Co., Mathia	... 300
100	A. Damondar, Khandwa	... 340

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 10.

Bengal	346	Dec.-Jan.
Bengal	336	July.
Broach	421	April-May.
Broach	408	July-Aug.
Umra	388	Dec.-Jan.
Umra	378	July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 10.

Bengal	.....	357	350	343	335 .....
S. P.	.....	355	348	341	333 .....
Rajputana	.....	357	350	343	335 .....
Broach	.....	428	423	413	406 .....
S. D.	.....	423	418	411	404 .....
P. A.	.....	436	431	424	416 .....
R. V.	.....	419	414	409	402 .....
Dholera	.....	416	411	403	399 .....
Kalajin	.....	411	408	403	396 .....
Cutch	.....	.....	423	418	411 .....
Surat	.....	473	468	453	458 .....
Rajpipla	.....	469	464	459	454 .....
Navsari	.....	493	488	483	478 .....
Umra No. 3	399	392	385	375	....
C. P. No. 1	421	414	407	397	....
C. P. No. 2	410	403	396	386	....
Khandesh	.....	381	371	361	351 .....
Muthia	.....	.....	361	351	341 .....
Southern	.....	.....	412	407	402 397
Coomptah	.....	.....	.....	435	425 415

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

INDIA COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	355	..
Bengal Fine	350	340
Bengal F.G.	345	335
Sindh-Punjab Fine	350	340
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	345	335
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	395	385
Nagpur Fine	395	385
Yeotmal Fine	390	375
Arvi Fine	390	375
Amraoti Fine	380	355
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	375	355
Mulkapur Fine	365	350
Khandesh Fine	350	340
Muthia Fine	..	330
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	375	..
Purna F.G.G.S.	350	340
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	..	340
Indore-Ujjain Fine	365/70	345
Burwah Sanavad Fine	365	340
Surat	465	..
Navsari	..	..
Broach F.G.	405	..
Broach Fine	415	..
Westerns M.G.	385	..
Westerns H.G.	..	..
Cambodia	480	..
Miraj-Sangli	400	..
Compta Good	415	..
Dholiera	..	..
Kadi-Viramgam	..	..

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 10.

Receipts to date 9-7-28	8333000	12975000
Receipts yesterday 9-7-28	7000	6000
Exports to date 9-7-28	7263000	10987000
Stocks at Ports 6-7-28	810000	1126000
Stocks Interior Towns 6-7-28	408000	448000
Stock Liverpool 6-7-28	838000	1268000
Visible Supply 6-7-28	2788000	3815000
Quantity in Sight 6-7-28	14152000	18974000

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

LONDON RUBBER.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 10.

B. C. RATE—

T T 1/5 27/32 D D 1/5-7/8.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5-7/8 cash.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32.

Banks Selling T T 1/5-7/8 July/Aug.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 July 3/16 Aug.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Sept.

NEW YORK—

B. C. T T 277.

Banks Selling T T 276-1/2.

Banks Buying T T 275-1/2.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1/2.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 922.

Banks Buying D D 934.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 127-1/2

Banks Buying 60 Days 124-1/9.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 138-1/2.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 180-1/4.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 155-3/4.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 90-3/8.

CROSS RATE—

New York-London 4.87-1/8 9th inst.

Shanghai-London 2/8-7/8 16th inst.

London-Japan 1/10-3/4 9th inst.

London-Paris 124.20 9th inst.

London-Belgium 34.91 9th inst.

London-Switzerland 25.27 9th inst.

London-Italy 92.85 9th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:Steady.

Gold £4-4-10-1/2 9th inst., £4-4-10-1/2 7th inst.

Silver London Ready 27 3/16 9th inst., 27 5/16 2th inst.

Silver London Forward 27-1/8 9th inst., 27-1/4 7th inst.

Silver New York Ready 59-14 9th inst., 59-3/4 7th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 3-3/4 per cent. 9th inst., 3 23/32 per cent. 7th just.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 9th inst., 4 per cent. 7th just.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent.

3 months 3-1/2 per cent.

6 months 4 per cent.

12 months 4-1/4 per cent.

Tone:—easy.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 10.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 75/7

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/15.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/7.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/8.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/13.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free due 1932 Rs. 105/9.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/2.

Forward Rates.—17th July sett.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/7/0, 1945-55 Rs. 106/8/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 10.

3 Months discounts 3-3/4 per cent.

6 Months discounts 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.

Money Call 4 1/2 per cent.

One Month 3 3/4 per cent.

Three Months 3 1/2 per cent.

Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate.—6 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 9.

Silver—China and the Continent sold. India bought decline. Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	27-1/16
Forward	27

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 9.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4-4-10-1/2

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

Bombay, July 10.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report states as under:—

The U. S. A. Agricultural Bureau Report on Acreage states the area as under:—

	Acres.
Estimated	46,080,000
Corrected and planted	46,695,000
Against 1927 estimated	42,683,000
Against 1927 harvested	41,905,000
Against 1926 estimated	48,898,000
Against 1926 harvested	47,087,000

Deducting the usual 3 per cent. abandonment from the Planted area of 46,695,000 and with the last year's yield of 154.5lbs. per acre, a crop of about 14 million bales, can be expected as anticipated by us in our reports. On such a crop together with about 5 million bales carry-over, we consider present prices are reasonable.

The acreage is not a guide to the ultimate yield as the latter depends chiefly on weather conditions.

We continue to favor purchases now and on all set-backs.

Messrs. Langley and Co. make the following observation in their to-day's report.:—

The Acreage Report issued at 5 o'clock Liverpool time, showed an increase of 11.44 per cent, a figure considerably in excess of most anticipations. This makes the acreage planted 46,695,000, but so far no mention has been made of any abandonment.

We give below the abandonment during recent years:—

1927	1.9 per cent.
1926	2.9 per cent.
1925	4.6 per cent.
1924	3.1 per cent.
1923	4.6 per cent.
5 year's average	3.4 per cent.

While it is quite likely that the decline will go a little further, we have still to pass through the critical months of July and August. Our opinion remains unchanged and we advise purchases now and on all set-backs.

In their weekly report issued on the 9th inst. following remarks will be read with interest:—

To look for perfection is, we fear, to cherish an illusion as to probability. Furthermore, if one is to give credence to reports received actually from the Cotton Belt itself, the boll weevil menace is serious. It may be the unanimity with which this view has been expressed by those whose work it is to market cotton in the Belt—and by this we mean the merchant and not the farmer—that has tempted the Agricultural Bureau of a very bureaucratic Government to fog the issue by publishing statements on emergence or one might say the absence of emergence which suggest that the boll weevil as a factor in the outlook is finished. To show that this might veri well be another illusion, we reprint a statement published by Messrs. A. Norden and Co. giving comparisons between weevil emergence in 1925 and 1927:—

Stations	Percentage of weevil that emerged prior to May 16th. 1925	1927
Auburn, Alabama	13.49	.24
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	5.58	.00
College Station, Texas	5.49	4.34
Florence, South Carolina	5.14	5.31
Experiment, Georgia	1.44	.00
Aberdeen, North Carolina	.84	2.72
Rocky Mount, North Carolina	.37	.77
Holly Spring, Missippi	.08	.02

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 10.

Castorseed September delivery opening Rs. 51/10; closing Rs. 51/8.

Cottonseed January delivery opening Rs. 4/11/6; lowest Rs. 4/10/9, closing Rs. 4/11-/3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 57/15; lowest Rs. 57/11; closing Rs. 57/12.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Twentieth Anniversary of the Seva Sadan Society, Malabari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi, 5-30 p.m. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) presiding.

THURSDAY, July 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 14.

Rent Act public meeting of all communities, Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. P. J. Murzban presiding. Prominent citizens will address the meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line s.s. "Maevear" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 8th instant.

ARYA SAMAJ MEETING.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (B. T.) when there will be a debate on Visheshtadvait.

REMITTANCE TO HOME TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Total Remittance from 1st April 1982 to 7th July 1928:—

Sterling purchased in India ..	8,775,000
Total ..	8,775,000

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Prof. R. M. Joshi, M.A., I.E.S., will deliver a lecture on "Why and how the Industrial Revolution came."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.). All members are requested to attend.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The followieg meetings of tenants will be held to-day (Wednesday), to support the extension of the Bombay Rent Act:—(1) Goverdhandas Dayabhoy Building, Dhobi Wadi, at 9 p.m. (2) Jas Muhammad Suleiman Building, Gilder Street, at 9-15 p.m. (3) Panjarapole's Chawls, Gaiwadi, at 9 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attack 8, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 79. The total mortality this day last year was 74.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The inaugural address of the Institute of Political and Social Science for the current year will be delivered by Sir Chimanlal Setalwad at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Friday (13th instant), at 6-30 p.m. The subject of the address is "Constitutional Reforms". Mr. K. Natarajan, President of the Institute will preside on the occasion. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Medical Officer in charge the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, reports that during the quarter ending 30th June the total number of potients treated were 729. Of these 313 were males, 239 females and the rest 177 children. The distribution of patients by communities is as under:—335 Parsees, 276, Hindus, 87 Mahomedans and 31 Anglo-Indians and others.

The Dispensary is located at Cawasji Patel House No. 103 Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, just behind Hongkong Bank and the hours of attendance at the Dispensary is from 12 noon to 2 p.m. (S. T.) excepting Sundays and Bank Holidays.

In consequence of water famine at Vizagapatam the municipality is rationing water to the residents.—A. P.

From October the S. I. Railway authorities have decided to reduce third class fares approximating them to M. S. M. Railway rates.

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.
Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Shia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

THE WEATHER

MONSOON STRONG IN U. P. AND NORTH-EAST PUNJAB

POONA, July 10.

The monsoon again has been strong in the United Provinces and North-East Punjab it is vigorous over Kanara and has extended into the Konkan and the Central Provinces. The Bay current has temporarily weakened in Burma, Assam and Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, The Central Provinces East, The Punjab East and North, the Konkan, Hyderabad North and Malabar and local in Burma, Orissa, Bihar Kashmir The Central India East, Hyderabad South, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat, the Central Provinces West and Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts are:—Toungoo one inch, Rangoon three-quarters, Bhamo half, Cherrapunji four, Sambalpore and Darbhanga one and a half, Bogra Mymensingh, Hukitala and Ranchi, one, Saugor Island three-quarters, Silchar half, Bahraich four, Meerut and Pendra two, Mukteshwar, Mussoorrie, Dehra Dun, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Jagdalpore one and a half. Roorkee one, Jubbulpore half, Ambala two, Simla three-quarters, Dharampore one and half, Mangalore six, Marmao three, Calicut two, Ratnagiri one and a half, and Mercara Hanamkonda and Kurnool one.

Forecast.—A decrease in the United Provinces and an extetnsion in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and along the North Madras Coast.

Heavy rainfall warning. Moderately heavy rain is likely to continue in Kanara and extend into South Bombay Deccan during the next forty-eight hours.

Earthquake report. Two earthquake shocks of slight intensity were recorded by the Bombay Seismographs, one with its origin about nine hundred miles away at twenty-one hours and twenty-seven minutes on Monday the 9th instant and the other about five thousand and six hundred miles away at three hous and seven minutes on Tuesday the tenth:—A. P.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 9TH JULY, 1928.

Summary of obsbervations recorded at 8 hours, Monday, the 9th of July, 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The monsoon has strengthened in Malabar and the Deccan, but is still feeble in the central parts of the country. It remains active in Burma and north-east India and is vigorous in the United Provinces and the north-east Punjab. Rainfall has been heavy in the submontane districts of the United Provinces.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in Lower Burma and an extension into the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces.

Burma.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Akyab has had 2.0in., Toungoo 1.0in., Kyaukpyu 1.0in., Amherst 0.9in., Rangoon 0.9in., Bhamo 0.7in., Tavoy 0.4in., Diamond Island 0.4in., Lashio 0.5in. and Maymyo 0.4in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess and maximum temperature was below normal in Upper Burma.

North-east India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpar and Bihar and locally in Orissa: Cherrapunji has had 4.8in., Gaya 3.1in., Naya Dumka 2.5in., Tezpur 2.0in., Hazaribagh 1.9in., Daltonganj 1.7in., Dibrugarh 1.1in., Silchar 1.0in., Cox's Bazar 0.9in., Calcutta 1.0in., Jalpaiguri 1.1 in., Ranchi 1.1in. and Purnea 1.0in. Skies are heavily clouded. Maximum temperature was below normal in Orissa and the minimum in Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the United Provinces; Roorkee has had 6.0in., Bareilly 4.9in., Gorakhpur 3.9in., Benares 1.9in., Mainpuri .8in., Meerut 2.0in., Agra 1.6in., Dehra Dun 1.7in., Lucknow 1.1in., Mussoorae 1.1in., Mukteswar 2.4in. and Chakrata 0.8in. Skies are overcast in the United Provinces and Central India, and moderately to heavily clouded in the Central Provinces. Humidity is in excess in the United Provinces and parts of Central India East and in defect in Berar. Maximum temperature was above normal in Berar and below it in the United Provinces East.

North-west India.—Rainfall has been widespread in the Punjab East and North; Sialkot reports 2.7in., Ambala 2.0in., Dalhousie 1.2in. and Simla 0.8in. Skies are overcast in the east Punjab and parts of Kashmir, moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat and Rajputana, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab. Maximum temperature was above normal in the North-west Frontier Province and below it in the Punjab, Baluchistan and Rajputana West; the minimum was below normal in Baluchistan. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 113 deg. at Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad South, Malabar and the Madras Deccan and local in Mysore, Madras South-east and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan: Bellary has had 2.8in., Sholapur 2.0in., Mangalore 2.2in., Calicut 1.9in., Gulbarga 1.6in., Raichur 1.1in., Hanamkonda 1.0in., Cochin 0.9in., Trivandrum 0.5in., Pamban 0.4in., Bangalore 0.3in., Trichinopoly 0.3in., Nellore 0.2in. and Masulipatam 0.3in. Skies are overcast in Malabar, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in parts of the Madras Presidency. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Bombay Deccan and below it in Madras South east.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—July 3rd, Nasrullahganj (Bhopal) 5.4in.; July 4th, Sultanpore (Bhopal) 7.8in.; July 7th, Tulsipur (U. P.) 5.6in.; and July 9th, Moradabad (U. P.) 9.7in.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON STRONG IN U P AND PUNJAB

General Remarks:—The monsoon has again been strong in the United Provinces and the north-east Punjab. It is vogorous over Kanara and has extended into the Konkan and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces East, the Punjab East and North, the Konkan, Hyderabad North and Malabar, and local in Hyderabad South, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat, the Central Provinces West and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat, the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and the east and north Punjab, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the north-east of the Peninsula. Temperatures were below normal in the United Provinces and the east Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—A decrease in the United Provinces, and an extension in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and along the north Madras Coast.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Ins.
Allahabad	0.08
Cawnpore	1.55
Mainpuri	0.06
Delhi	0.38
Ambala	1.90
Veraval	0.01
Ahmedabad	0.12
Jubbulpore	0.62
Raipur	0.84
Chanda	0.95
Ratnagiri	1.47
Marmugao	2.81
Belgaum	0.01
Nizamabad	0.22
Hyderabad	0.01
Bangalore	0.01
Mangalore	5.68
Calicut	2.21
Cochin	0.61
Trivandrum	0.25
Bellary	0.01
Masulipatam	0.08
Cocanada	0.01
Colombo	0.04

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.:—

	Ins.
Colaba Observatory	0.00
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date	38.99 (11.50 ins. above normal.)
St. George's Hospital	0.00
J. J. Hospital	0.00

Maximum temperature 89 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 80 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

Earthquake Report:—Two earthquage shocks, both of slight intensity having their origins at about 900 miles and 5,600 miles away were recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 21 hrs. 27 mins. yesterday and 3 hrs. 7 mins. this morning respectively (I. S. T.).

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS. 9TH JULY, 1928.

(Received too late for publication in yesterday's report).

Station.	Since last telegram. In. cts.
Dohad	0 24
Godhra	3 58
Nandurbar	0. 51
Dharwar	0 08
	Total, 1st June to date. In. cts.
Dohad	5 07
Godhra	12 38
Nandurbar	2 93
Dharwar	4 01
	Annual normal. In. cts.
Dohad	28 89
Godhra	40 25
Nandurbar	22 61
Dharwar	32 65

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 10th July 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.617 inches (.066 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .572 inches (.055 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.045.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.9 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.8 degrees (3.0 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 113 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inch.

Total rainfall during the month 11.28 inch.

Total rainfall during the year 39.00 inch.

Earthquake report:—Two earthquake shocks, both of slight intensity having origins at about 900 miles and 5,600 miles away were recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 21 hours 27 mins. yesterday and 3 hours 7 mins. this morning respectively (I. S. T.).

HEAVY RAIN IN BENARES

BENARES, July 9.

After a long break, Benares had heavy rains last night and to-day.—A. P.

A SHARP BREAK

SENSATIONAL DROP IN COTTON PRICES

SEQUEL TO GOVT. ACREAGE REPORT

LONDON, July 10.

New Orleans.—One of the sharpest breaks of the year occurred in the cotton market following the publication of the Government Acreage Report, showing an increase of over 11 per cent. compared with July last year. Heavy selling sent down prices by 4-1|4 dollars per bale.—Reuter's Special.

INCREASED AREA UNDER CULTIVATION

LONDON, July 10.

New York.—Prices dropped by 85 points in a few minutes after the issue of the Acreage Report. The increased area under cultivation is much larger than anticipated.—Reuter's Special.

BANK'S STRANGLEHOLD OVER TEXTILE INDUSTRY

MR. HAMMERSLEY'S REMEDY

LONDON, July 9.

The first meeting of the Manchester Special Sub-Committee appointed by the Federation of Master Cotton-spinners' Associations to investigate the overcapitalisation of the industry decided to appoint a sub-committee to act, if necessary, with the Cotton Yarn Association to collect information concerning the financial position of the American cotton-spinning mills, with a view to reducing with the co-operation of Banks and Government financial overhead costs to the economic level. Mr. Hammersley, M.P., declared that the banks had a stranglehold over the industry, and suggested that a solution might be found on the lines of formation of a special cotton bank.—Reuter's Special.

LIPTONS SUFFER SEVERE LOSS

UPROAR AMONG SHAREHOLDERS

LONDON, July 9.

At the annual meeting of the Liptons Limited, a number of shareholders described the past year which had shown a loss of 88,000 sterling as the worst in the Company's experience. They criticised the Liptons closing the shops in districts where others were being opened and were prospering. Several shareholders defended the Board. Mr. Alexander Parves, at the request of the Chairman, pointed out that the present Board was completed six months ago, and had only short time to put matters right. The motion to appoint a Committee of investigation was declared out of order by the Chairman, Sir John Ferguson. The report was adopted and the Chairman re-elected.—Reuter's Special.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE

NO EXTENSION OF BUSINESS HOURS

LONDON, July 9.

Members of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange by 156 votes to 135 rejected the proposal to extend the business hours of Exchange from four to five o'clock. Advocates of the proposal predicted a great increase in the turnover of business. At present, Liverpool and New York markets are open only one hour together.—Reuter's Special.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1928.

The Poona correspondent of the "Evening News of India" has been able to probe into ministerial mentality. His researches are positive in their nature at least in one case.

* * *

The Dewan Bahadur whose interest in the Bardoli question led him to invite Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to have a discussion with him is still determined "to do all in his power to bring about a settlement." Mr. Patel in his latest speech has disclosed the fact that the invitation was hedged round with several conditions.

* * *

But there is no hedging round about one condition this Minister has set to himself in the cause of the country. "J'y suis, j'y reste" is his motto. What was good for Royalty in France should be good enough for humble ministers and operators of that 20th century fraud, Dyarchy. The Dewan Bahadur decides to remain at the post of duty.

* * *

Mr. Pradhan regards, according to the "Evening News" detective, the whole thing as "problematical." He is "thinking over the matter." I should say he would not be in a hurry about accelerating the thinking process. He has plenty of time to do it now, having exchanged portfolios and found a safe retreat in handling problems of local self-government.

* * *

When once you begin to look at things from a jaundiced point of view, you can go to any length in perverse argument to defend your rotten case. The "Indian Daily Mail's" defence of the majority in the Corporation which refused to be humane is original.

* * *

Our contemporary suggests that if anybody is starving in Bombay let the Famine Insurance Fund be requisitioned to save him. As regards the relief to women and children, won't those awful husbands and fathers grab it? Therefore they must starve. It is worth while to draw the very particular attention of the British Labour journals to the effusions of the "I. D. M." What language they would use!

* * *

Van Campen Heilner, the famous explorer for the American Museum of Natural History, says that "the shark is a much maligned fish."

Maligning job is always fishy, all will admit.

* * *

The explorer adds that with the exception of white sharks, "no shark would attack man without provocation."

* * *

That is common-sense. Even an ant or a fly or bug attacks man when provoked. But the news that a coloured shark would never care to attack unless and until provoked would be taken with a pinch of salt by those who dote on the white "colour."

* * *

Teacher:—"A man who can't express himself so that people understand him is an idiot. Do you understand me?"

Pupil:—"No, sir."

LATE DR. MASTER

TRIBUTES BY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD

The meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board held on Tuesday, was adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Dr. D. B. P. Master. In the absence of Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Batlivala was voted to the chair. Dr. A. G. Viegas moved the following condolence resolution to which priority was granted by the House.

"That the Board desire to place on record the deep regret with which they have learnt of the sad death on the 17th June 1928 of Dr. Dinshaw Bamanji Pestonji Master who as a Trustee on the Board from the 31st March 1926 took keen interest in all their activities and rendered valuable services to the City.

"That a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Board's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

"That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the meeting do adjourn without proceeding with the transaction of the business."

In commending the resolution to the Board, Dr. Viegas paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased. To him, he said, the death of Dr. Master was a personal loss. Dr. Master served the City with great devotion. He had rendered signal service to the City specially in matters relating to improvement in sanitation.

Dewan Bahadur Pai seconded the resolution.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, while associating himself with the sentiments expressed by previous speakers, remarked that every member of the Board ought to be proud, no doubt, to have a colleague like the late Dr. Master. One unforgettable characteristic of Dr. Master that distinguished him from the rest was that he was always guided by what he thought to be right. He always stood by his honest opinions. He was never in the habit of playing to the gallery.

After Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah, Dr. Dadachanji and the President had paid their tributes to the memory of the late Dr. Master, the resolution was carried, all standing in honour of the deceased. The meeting was then adjourned in accordance with the resolution.

POSTAL DESPATCHES TO PLACES IN FRANCE

AIR ROUTES OPENED FROM BASRAH AND MARSEILLES

With immediate effect letters, postcards, and packets both ordinary and registered addressed to Paris and places in France, with the exception of those in the South and South-Eastern regions will be accepted for despatch by the Air Route from Marseilles to Paris at the Bombay General Post Office and the town sub-offices upto the hours at which correspondence is ordinarily accepted for despatch by the Homeward English Mail.

Such articles should, in addition to the usual postage, be prepared with an air fee at the rate of 3 annas per ounce or part of an ounce. Each such article should bear a blue air mail label obtainable free at the Post Offices and should be superscibed with the words "By Air via Marseilles-Paris."

Such articles will be delivered in Paris on Friday evening i.e. the day of arrival of the P. & O mail steamer at Marseilles.

The air route can be combined with the air route from Basrah to Cairo in which case the air fee will be at the rate of 6 annas per ounce or part of an ounce. In the case of such articles the superscription should be "By air via Basrah-Cairo and Marseilles-Paris."

POSTAL NOTICE.

The existing arrangements under which late fee letters are received at the Victoria Terminus Railway Station for despatch in connection with the undermentioned mail trains are as follows:—

Poona Express. 7-45 a.m. Punjab Mail 3-0 p.m. Poona Mail. 3-30 p.m. Nagpur Mail. 4-0 p.m. Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki) 3-30 p.m. Peshawar Express. 10-30 p.m. Madras Mail. 10-0 p.m.

A portable letter box is put up daily near the entrance gate of the platform from where the train leaves, half an hour before the departure of the mail train and letters and postcards with an extra stamp of half anna as late fee for each article can be posted in this box.

The box is cleared by the R.M.S. officials five minutes before the starting of the mail train and removed from the place until it is time to put it up again on the next occasion for the next mail train.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 10.
Previous Closing Rate	22.31
To-day's Opening Rate	22.42
Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	21.63
Difference	+.32

LIVERPOOL.

	July 10.
Previous Closing Rate	11.31
To-day's Opening Rate	11.22
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	11.26
Difference	—.05

Broach Expectation 424

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London, July 10.

Silver Ready	27 1 0
Lower	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	27 0 0
Lower	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, July 10.

1st Settlement	62 2 0
2nd Settlement	62 1 0

Davar's College of Commerce.

(Established 28 Years).

BEWARE.

Accountancy Profession is exceedingly overcrowded. There are sufficient Certificate holders to last for years and G.D.A. is an out of date examination made up of Book-keeping and Law wherefore it is to be modified.

An Aspiring Student who does not want to be stranded and wishes to rise high in afterlife should give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.), INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. Ch. I. I.), COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.), and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L. C. C., & D. COM. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR, THE MOST EXPERIENCED PIONEER OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA BEFORE SELECTING A CAREER.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co.
TELE. ADDRESS BYCULLA BOMBAY
Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered Godrej Teel Oil

Remarkable Success

AT THE

G.D.A.

1928 EXAM.

WE claim 45 out of 68 that pass this year from the Bombay Centre. 2 more Passes from Madras Centre and 2 in C. D. C. A.

This is the last opportunity to enrol for this Exam. as the Rules are likely to be modified from next year.

The session has already commenced.

Enrol immediately

AT

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute, Yusuf Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1928.

RESURGENCE OF ASIA.

The rapid political evolution now taking place in Turkey and Persia, the glorious success of the Nationalists in China in coming into the inheritance ardently aspired for them by their leader Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the inheritance of a China one and indivisible, the phenomenal energy with which that wise and far-seeing ruler King Amanullah is trying to modernise his country and the anxiety of Japan, now becoming increasingly evident in the speeches of her political leaders, to lead in this general awakening of Asia,—all these events of vital international importance have not escaped the attention of thoughtful and comprehending American and European students of modern political history. Some call this struggle of the Asiatic peoples for self-determination and unhampered self-expression the "Revolt of Asia," others read into it a passing phase of turmoil and agitation which will, according to them, be brutally checked by the "superior" White civilization. Those who hold the latter view, belong to the school which bases its philosophy of race domination on the "Nordic theory", the theory that the Nordic races are superior in brain and brawn to all other races in the world and have, therefore, the pre-ordained right to rule over and to exploit these other races. Lothrop Stoddard's "Rising Tide of Colour" is but a passionate appeal to the protagonists of the Nordic theory to meet the coming storm from the East before it bursts. Mr. Baldwin, being a man who anxiously wants peace and good-will amongst all White races, is reported to have warned Europe in a recent speech of the same impending "danger" from the East to European culture and civilization.

There are, however, other observers in the West of the political activity and ambitions of Asiatic peoples who do not look upon the recent awakening in Asia as a menace to the West. It is significant that in that thoughtful section of American opinion, which abhors the antics of American Imperialism in the Philippines and in Nicaragua, there is a better understanding of the resurgent movement in Asia than in England, always anxious to disguise the fact that she rules the "subject" people in her Empire against their wishes. The Indian movement of non-violent Non-Co-operation started by Mahatma Gandhi, the Egyptian struggle for securing real independence led by Zaghlul Pasha, the efforts of the Chinese Nationalists and the attitude of Japan towards her neighbours in Asia struggling to be free from foreign interference, have received closer and more sympathetic study at the hands of American writers than in any other Western country. The latest from an American, Dr. Hall, who lived in the East for a number of years. He writes under the nom de plume "Upton Close" and his volume of impressions entitled the "Revolt of Asia" which was reviewed by that friend of India in America, Miss Blanche Watson, in our issue of Monday, will be found of inestimable value to all Indian patriots working in the cause of freedom.

China has taken the lead in what Upton Close describes to be the "revolt of a hamisphere". He finds that the Asiatic nations have lost their fear of the White man and that the Western control of Asia for political and economic profit is "discredited and in collapse". To some of us in this country this may appear to be too hasty a conclusion, but there is no doubt that in Asiatic nations which are free to pursue their own line of advance, there is a definite and marked desire to put an end to economic and political exploitation by the White races. The agreements between Turkey and Afghanistan, between Afghanistan and Persia, are a significant reminder to other Asiatic Powers how it is possible to work for the economic regeneration of Asiatic countries through co-operative effort. The determination of Persia to be mistress in her own house, freeing herself from the unsavoury atmosphere of "spheres of influence" is an encouraging political phenomenon to them, indicating that even a small Asiatic Power can achieve big things against odds. If Japan, conscious of her political influence in Europe, her naval might and her power of organisation, confidently takes the lead and, in full understanding with Turkey, the Power of marked ability and virility at the other end of the chain of Eastern nations from East to West, determines to help in the establishment of an Eastern League of Nations, such an alliance will assist materially nations, like Egypt and India who have yet to struggle hard to be mistresses in their own houses. The White races if they are wise will welcome the formation of such a League because an awakened and united Asia will prove a mighty factor in the preservation of international peace and avoidance of race wars.

SIMONITES AT WORK.

The second cold weather holiday jaunt of the Simon Seven is being looked forward with adoring reverence by an insignificant band of deluded persons in every part of India. These are the Indian Simonites who desire to co-operate with the Statutory Commission. Under the sheltering influence of officialdom and Indian Press these people are furiously busy. Some start Country Leagues; others are busy drawing up memorials plaintively intimating to the Commission that unless the "Ma-Bap" Commission listens to their sectarian demands, the minority communities in India will be further "oppressed" by the majority. The sturdy sense of nationalism of the Parsi community is being insidiously but unsuccessfully undermined by obscure pamphleteers. One such, the specimen of whose polemical effort has been withheld from us, is described by the "Times of India" as possessing "a cultured and scientifically trained mind," as a person who strongly exhorts his brother Parsis "to go straight to Sir John Simon and his colleagues—not to ask for communal favour but to ensure that the interests of the Parsi community are protected in any scheme of governance that may be fated for India in the future." As the scheme "fated for India" is to be a settlement imposed" upon her against her wishes by a set of men who are the instruments of British Imperialism, we are confident the practical good sense of the Parsi community will have nothing to do with the suicidal policy urged by this "cultured mind" amongst them, which so far had fought shy of politics.

In every provincial legislature frantic attempts will be made to secure co-operation with the Commission. The bureaucracy watches lynx-eyed, with every desire to break the solidarity of the boycott, for signs of nervousness amongst those who are obsessed with the fear that abstaining from co-operation means the postponement of Swaraj. The proceedings of the Bengal Council on Monday indicate that in spite of the forceful appeal of the Swarajists to take courage and not to be deluded into pocketing the insult of an all-Whit Commission tamely there are individuals like Rai Jadunath Mazumdar Bahadur who only see "two ways of attaining freedom, force or co-operation." Let us remind him that there is a third method. It was ably and succinctly explained by Dr. Sheikh Mahommed Alum in his presidential address at the Sind Muslim Political Conference at Kara-chi, held on Saturday last. In exhorting the Sind Muslims to stand firmly by the boycott he remarked: "It is only the weakness of the co-operators which has so far stood in the way of our gaining just and established political rights." He maintained that non-violent non-co-operation, of which the Bardoli Satyagraha, was a splendid example, was the one method which could secure India real Swaraj. With whom are the Indian Simonites ready to co-operate? With a body, which, as Dr. Alum's accurate analysis points out, "has come to India to decide for the rights between the British Government and the inhabitants of this country," a body which is "like a judge deciding for himself." It is, indeed, a singular piece of political misfortune that a distinguished Bombay Liberal now in office should take upon himself the role of persuading the Bombay Legislative Council to accept the ignominious position of co-operating with the Statutory Commission on the terms of the letter Sir John Simon wrote to the Viceroy in February last. It is remarkable that Sir Chunilal Mehta who would have the Bombay Legislature suffer this ignominy does not even show a desire in the resolution he proposes to move for its acceptance to insist upon the much advertised "concession" which the Punjab co-operators have secured. Divided as the Bombay Legislative Council is in small and virtually suspicious groups, we hope the elected non-official members of it will put up a spirited stand against Sir Chunilal's proposal. He may have behind him all his official bloc, Sir Chulam Hussein's Sind Brigade, Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed's Presidency wobblers and the Jo-hukum nominated henchmen, but against him must stand a solid wall of popular opposition whose contention is supported by all the Liberal stalwarts in the country. If ever he returns to non-official life Sir Chunilal will find that the Liberalism of unpatriotic co-operation is not the kind his colleagues of other days advocate. The popular members in the Bombay Council must vigorously organise their forces against the manoeuvres of Sir Chunilal Mehta, who has now shown to the public why the charms of office even for a few weeks weigh more with him than the sufferings of Bardoli peasants and the call of united Gujarat. They should organise more vigorously in view of the defeat in the Bengal Council of popular parties by the unholy alliance between official and nominated bloc on the one side and narrow-minded and rank communalists on the other. That the Bengal decision does not represent the true mind of Muslim India is clear from the resolution for the boycott of the Simon Commission passed by the Sind Muslim Political Conference. Constituted as the local Councils are the verdict of the Bengal Council is not surprising but it brings into relief the urgency of an intensive boycott agitation. As the "Mahratta" rightly points out: "While Government and the Co-operators are busy organising co-operation with the Commission, the boycotters are relying on the dormant good sense of the people. The Congress and the Liberal Federation must undertake an immediate boycott-tour of India." Our cause is just but eternal vigilance is the price of Free-

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

MR. ROMESH CHANDER DUTT'S SUGGESTIONS RECALLED

(BY D. R. GADGIL, PRINCIPAL, M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT).

I

The methods of assessing, levying and collecting Land Revenue have been subjects of controversy ever since the advent of the British in India. To quote the Government of India dispatch of 1902, the British Land Revenue system "owes its immediate origin to practices inherited from the most decadent period of native rule, and its form to changes made slowly, and not without mistakes, by men who were aliens to the country, and could only with difficulty, and by slow degrees, assimilate the requirements or enter into the feelings of the people." The system in each province was thus independently evolved out of the pre-existing conditions under Indian rule and the pre-conceived notions of British revenue officers. As a result we have a variety of revenue systems in British India; among these two divisions, however, are broadly marked—the Zamindari and the Ryatwari, and the Bombay system belongs to the latter genus.

MR. ROMESH CHANDER DUTT'S DEMANDS.

The controversies during the larger part of the 19th century chiefly centred round the issue of permanent versus temporary settlements and were carried on among the British Revenue Officials themselves. One of the first instances of Indian publicists interesting themselves in this question was the attack on the suspension policy of the Governments of Bombay and Madras during the famine of 1876-78. A similar but more vigorous attack was delivered on the remission policy during the severe famines towards the end of the 19th century and it was chiefly these frequent famines that led Mr. R. C. Dutt to make a series of representations to the Government of India on their land revenue policy. The most important measure that Mr. Dutt urged on Government was, of course, settling all provinces permanently. He also recommended, however, an exact limitation on Government demand, a limitation of enhancements, longer settlement periods, the restriction of enhancements to only those due to a rise in prices, the exception of improvements from assessment and a more liberal policy regarding suspensions and remissions. Mr. Dutt's representations led to the definite pronouncement on the part of Government of its views in 1902 and there is no doubt that it also led to the adoption of a slightly more liberal policy in the collection of revenue in some provinces.

JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Since those times the subject did not attract much public notice until the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Reforms pointed out the grave defects of the regulations under which land revenue is collected at present. In protesting against Mr. Dutt's proposal regarding the imposition of judicial checks on enhancements the Bombay Government had roundly declared (in 1902) that "the practice of leaving to the Executive complete freedom in determining the amount of the assessments leviable in accordance with the general principles laid down by law has been universally accepted throughout India, and further that "It is a necessary corollary from the principles on which taxation of every description is assessed throughout the civilized world." Yet it is exactly on these points that the Joint Parliamentary Committee felt apprehensive and they remarked: "The Committee are impressed by the objections raised by many witnesses to the manner in which certain classes of taxation can be laid upon the people of India by executive action without, in some cases, any "statutory limitation of the rates" and, in other cases, any "adequate prescription by statute of the methods of assessment." They consider that the imposition of new burden should be gradually brought more within the purview of legislature. And in particular, they advise that the process of revising the land revenue assessments ought to be brought under "close regulation" by statute as soon as possible..... The Committee are of opinion that the time has come to embody in the law the main principles by which the land revenue is determined, the methods of valuation, the pitch of assessment, the periods of revision, the graduation of enhancements, and the other chief processes which touch the well-being of revenue payers."

NON-OFFICIAL V. OFFICIAL VIEWS.

In March 1924 Mr. R. G. Pradhan moved a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to consider this question in

(Continued on page 10).

AVIATION: A BRIEF SURVEY

(BY "SARTINI.")

There are visible signs of growing attention being paid to civil aviation in all countries of the world, at the present day, as at no time it was, before Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic and became at hero in one night. Sooner or later there must come into existence, a body of servants, under Air Service, trained both in military and civil ways for use in commercial transportation during peace, and to serve as the eye and nerve of the army during war.

Necessarily improvements in aerial methods of transportation of goods and passengers, should take place much more rapidly than had been the case hitherto, since great interest is shown on all sides for aerial communication. Already, airplane factories have sprung up in large numbers—about 20 of them alone in the United States of America—but remedies to lessen risks attendant on them, are still quite unsatisfactory and great progress should be done in this important direction.

AEROPLANE AND AIRSHIPS.

For air-service, two types of vehicles are used; the aeroplane or the heavier-than-air machine, and the airship or the lighter kind of air-liner. Aeroplanes are small, can carry only very few passengers, and are mainly used to carry mails; they are fast at the same time, very often flying at 150 miles per hour. While airships are big and unwieldy, of the balloon-type with cars attached for a greater number of passengers for 100 or more of them—necessarily slow for its size with 80 or 90 miles per hour, but not attendant with so many accidents as are on the former class. While aeroplane is very quick to operate, the airship takes much longer time to start. The balloon is filled with helium, an inert gas unlike hydrogen which used to be filled formerly. It has displaced hydrogen from its use in airships on account of its not being inflammable unlike hydrogen and therefore with no risk; and also on account of its availability in large quantities in all natural gases and spring waters, and from many types of rocks and minerals. While possessing 92 per cent of the lifting power of hydrogen, its buoyancy can be point of lightness, it comes next to hydrogen.

AIRWAYS.

Airships are useful to operate on main air-ways with very few stops—at intervals of 5,000 or 6,000 miles—with aeroplanes connecting them at main airports. These two vehicles will work in close co-operation, as the purpose served by each is different; one carrying a greater number of passengers with long stages. Air-ways are main-routes in air, to be followed by air-liners; and they are marked by the presence of many airports. Airports are just like railway stations, for air-liners to take up and set down passengers and goods. From what is contemplated, we understand, that an air-way will have airports every thirty miles with beacons every ten miles. Radio direction and weather information are to be provided from the chief stations.

Air-routes in India will be mainly those connecting important presidential and industrial centres, and very closely following the main railway routes, but with this difference that they will be shortest as a crow flies, with fewer halts. Karachi and Calcutta will be the ports of entry into India from the West and the East respectively. England will be reached from Karachi with one intermediate stage in Egypt; the aeroplanes connecting these big Junctions with lesser air-ports. As contemplated, England will achieve air-centrality in the same way as she has sea-centrality by her peculiar position on the globe; many long-stage routes will radiate from London to the East and to the West; the four main routes being those to New York, Buenos Ayres, Cape Town and Karachi.

Apart from other secondary developments, aviation provides for ready and quick transport. In a country like India, where weather conditions are favourable almost throughout the year, aviation must advance with young and enthusiastic men. Also, high mountains are outside the main would-be airways, so much so, flying can be done even during nights. As Lt.-Col. Edwards of the Department of Civil Aviation (Eng-

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"We are often told that it is the duty of the (British) Government to think of Indian interests alone, and that if the interests of Manchester suffer, it is no affair of ours. For my part, I entirely repudiate such doctrines; I have not ceased to be an Englishman because I have spent a greater part of my life in India and have become a Member of the Indian Government."

SIR JOHN STRACHEY.

Dishonest Journalism.

The Anglo-Indian Press is ready to read Bolshevik instigation into every move the Indian workers make for bettering their condition through concerted action, which has, unfortunately, expressed itself recently in strikes in Calcutta and Bombay. But although a journal like the "Times of India" may have Bolshevism on the brain, it is dishonest on its part to assume, on the strength of a report of a horrible railway accident presumably due to the fact that some miscreant had removed a rail, that "resentful strikers" had derailed an E. I. Railway Express. What authority has the "Times of India" to cast such an odious aspersion on a whole body of men, who by the way have resumed work because the Agent is now ready to consider their grievances sympathetically, it is hard to imagine. It is equally dishonest on its part to publish a message from Calcutta under the caption "Inglorious Record" which contains reference to the "narrow escape" of the Bombay Governor's special train between Lahavit and Igatpuri. The journal knows that the scare it raised about this fable of train-wrecking was exposed, there being a prompt official denial of any such attempt at train-wrecking.

Encouragement of Marathi Literature.

Thanks to the deep interest taken by the Chief of Ichalkaranji in schemes for the encouragement of Marathi literature, the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society, one of the oldest institutions in Poona which exists specially for the promotion of this worthy object and which has been languishing for want of financial support, has now a chance of widening its useful activity. The Chief Saheb was successful in enlisting the sympathy of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson in the task the Society has set before it of encouraging translations into Marathi of standard works from English and other foreign languages and in helping in the growth of Marathi literature by offering attractive prizes for the literary work submitted to it for critical analysis. The Governor presided at a meeting in Poona held on Monday to draw attention to the excellent work done by this institution which was founded in 1850 and has struggled along so far in spite of inadequate Government grants and very indifferent public support. We hope the readily available interes of His Excellency and the enthusiasm of the Chief Saheb will attract greater attention to the Society's work than has been vouchsafed to it by the public of Maharashtra until now. It deserves to be put on a substantial financial footing. One of its outstanding achievements is the publication of nine volumes of the Peshwa Diaries. We may suggest that the Government contribution of a thousand rupees annually to its funds is a shocking example of misplaced financial economy.

The Limit.

The report on the Administration of Bengal for 1926-1927 is remarkable for the mean and fatuous fulminations in which its author indulges against the Indian edited Press in that province. According to him the limit of tolerance has been reached and the Government of Bengal will have to see that "the existing state of thing is brought to an immediate end." It is foolish on the part of the Government of Bengal to assert in an official document that against the "unbounded excitement and unrestrained vituperation" they did not get "even the proverbial dog's chance." If they mean to stiffen up the Press laws or to institute a censorship they will find that the remedy will be worse than the disease which they complain about. Let us add that a Government working in harmony with the wishes of the people never suffers from this disease.

Poona Anglo-Urdu School.

The Anglo-Urdu High School of Poona is one of the model schools in the Presidency so far as its teaching goes. Though it is older than the Deccan College, Sir Leslie Wilson's visit to it last week on the occasion of the annual prize distribution was the first visit of a Governor to it. Sir Leslie Wilson's visit shows His Excellency's deep interest in promoting education among Muslim boys. We trust His Excellency will be able to infuse the Education Department also with the same interest. For the fact, admitted by His Excellency himself that the school and its hostels are housed in buildings that are unsuited from every point of view, is a long-standing scandal that requires imme-

WANTED A "BONA FIDE" INQUIRY

MR. VALLABHBHAI SPEAKS OUT

TERMS FOR AN HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT

TRUTH ABOUT INVITATIONS

I want a "bona fide" inquiry and not a sham one. No one will call me unreasonable, if I refuse to agree to a fresh inquiry by a revenue officer of the Government at this stage after so many emphatic pronouncements of the Government on the question of Bardoli revision. Butit is open to the Government to order an inquiry 'de novo' by such an officer without my consent, and they can put me out of the fight to-day, if the logical and legal consequences of such an action are allowed to follow. It will be open to thepeople to accept or reject the result of such an inquiry. If the Government still maintain that they are in the right and that there is an honest difference of opinion, the only proper course would be to appoint an independent committee acceptable to both parties.

—MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

(From Our Correspondent).

BARDOLI, July 9.

Speaking before a monster meeting of over fifteen thousand people at Ducca Ovara Surat, Sunday evening, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel exposed thoroughly the misrepresentation circulated by the "Evening News" of Bombay to the effect that Sjt. Vallabhbhai did not want an honourable settlement of the Bardoli question and that he had refused invitations from Sir Chunilal Mehta and Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai to go to Poona to negotiate terms of the Bardoli settlement. "I am not aware" said Sjt. Vallabhbhai "as to who supplied this precious piece of information to the editor of the "Evening News", but since he has chosen to indulge in half-truths with an air of omniscience let him know from me that I am not such a simpleton as to think in the strain he has described me to be doing. I am ever ready and would run to any place at the smallest gesture from the Government, if only I felt, it was genuine. But I refused to be fooled. I had a sad experience once. I did go to Bombay some months back on the occasion when the Bardoli question was to be discussed in the Council. I was wandering in the interior of the Taluka some 20 miles from the head-quarters, when I received an urgent telegram from certain friends in the Council to go to Bombay at once to discuss Bardoli question evidently with some Government members. I wired to them back to ascertain whether my presence in Bombay was absolutely necessary, otherwise to spare me, as I had very important engagements to attend to. They wired to me in reply that my presence was absolutely indispensable, and I was thus led to believe that there was every possibility of the question being settled. if I went. I cancelled all my engagements and went to Bombay. And what did I find there? No one was prepared to own at whose suggestion I was called by those friends. It was told that it was at the instance of some Government Members that I was called., but they found that neither the Finance nor the Revenue Member wanted to see me. I was non-plussed. My friends were in the same plight. After this sad experience, I am naturally anxious to avoid being insulted again. If anyone called me to Mahableshwar, I was entitled to know from him what the basis for discussion was. That I was ever called to Mahableshwar by Sir Chunilal is utterly false. I have had no call or invitation whatsoever from Sir Chunilal And if ever he had anything to do with the fiasco at the Council time, I don't know anything about it.

TRUTH ABOUT INVITATIONS.

"As for Diwan Bahadur Harilal's efforts at settlement", the speaker continued, "And the sudden eminence which the "Eening News" has chosen to give to the Diwan Bahadur. I may only remind the editor what he wrote only the other day in the "Times of India"— his morning mouthpiece. In this issue of the 1st June, he simply ridiculed the Education Minister's record of public work and questioned his credentials to dabble and claim to advise in questions such as Bardoli Settlement. To-day, the same Minister has suddenly risen in his estimation, so much so, that I am hauled up by the writer for having failed to respond to his invitation. The Diwan Bahadur did invite me to Mahableshwar, but his invitation was hedged round with conditions which were wholly unacceptable and I could not afford to go to the hills for mere consultation

(Continued on page 8.)

SIR CHUNILAL'S PARTING SHOT

TO COOPERATE WITH SIMON COMMISSION

MOVE FOR A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

The following are some of the major items in the agenda of the Bombay Legislative Council which is to meet in Poona on 23rd July:—

The Honourable Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. will move: "That the Legislative Council do proceed to elect a committee of seven representatives to take part in the joint conference of the Indian Statutory Commission as stated in the letter from the Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, dated the 6th February 1928."

Mr. S. K. Bole will move:

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a conciliation or an arbitration board to settle disputes between the millowners of Bombay and the mill workers."

"This Council recommends to Government to transfer the work of Rent Controller to the Bombay Small Causes Court."

"This Council recommends to Government to introduce a simple and cheap system of legal procedure in connection with High Court suits and to do away with the offices of solicitors."

Mr. R. G. Pradhan will move:—"This Council places on record its high sense of appreciation of the services rendered by the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., and the Honourable Sir Cowasji Jehangir as members of the Government, and of the keen sense of public duty evinced by them during their tenure of office, as such members."

Mr. S. A. Sardesai will move: "This Council recommends to Government to establish an agricultural school at a suitable place in Bijapur District.

"This Council recommends to Government to abolish all tolls levied under Bombay Act III of 1875."

"This Council recommends to Government to recommend to the Government of India to exempt all members and past members of the Bombay Legislative Council from the operations of the Arms Act."

"This Council recommends to Government to establish at least one combined Ayurvedic and Unani medical college for the Bombay Presidency at some suitable centre like the one in Madras."

"This Council recommends to Government to move the Government of India to create a new province of Karnatic districts from the Kannada speaking parts of the Bombay and Madras presidencies and Coorg."

"This Council recommends to Government that steps be taken to have at least two fast trains running on the Gadag-Hotgi section of the M.S.M. Railway."

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee to enquire into and report on the possibilities of opening Karwar as a harbour"

"This Council recommends to Government to recommend to the Government of India to connect Karwar port with Hubli by a railway line.

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee with a three-fourths non-official majority to consider and report on the present rules regarding the suspensions and remissions of land revenue and to suggest what changes it is

WINTERTON ADMITS VALLABHBHAI'S SUCCESS

"GROSS MISREPRESENTATION" OF GOVERNMENT'S ACTION

BOMBAY CONSULTING SIMLA

LONDON, July 9.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Earl Winterton reviewed the Bardoli no-tax campaign in which he said that Mr. Patel had achieved a measure of success but law was being enforced against tenants who refused payment.

The Bombay Government was consulting the Government of India how to deal with the situation and the gross misrepresentation to which the action of the Bombay Government had been and was being subjected.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS EXHIBITION

INVITATION TO CHAMBERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND CORPORATIONS

SIMLA, July 7.

The Reception Committee of the 43rd Indian National Congress has decided to hold an Exhibition of Indian produce, industries, arts and crafts at Calcutta during the coming cold weather. The Secretary of the Exhibition has issued invitations to everyone interested to participate in it. He writes in the course of his letter to various Chambers and Associations and Corporations:—

"I am sure that you are aware that a large and influential number of people will congregate in Calcutta in or about the X'mas week. Even normally, Calcutta in the cold weather is the favourite resort of officials, ruling chiefs, princes, nobles and zemindars and also large numbers of middle class people.

A UNIQUE OCCASION.

This year, not only will the Indian National Congress comprising as it does, of a large number of men of influence, wealth and culture hold its session in Calcutta, but the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress is also holding its annual session at about the same time and the Viceroy is expected to open the proceedings. All this is sure to attract a large number of businessmen of the first rank, and industrialists of reputation. A large number of other Congresses and conferences, social, religious and educational, are also to be held and it will therefore be no exaggeration to say that during this year's X'mas week Calcutta will attract an unprecedented number of well-known people and a vast gathering of interested visitors. It will be a pity of this unique occasion is not turned to a tangible economic gain. The Calcutta Exhibition will take the fullest advantage of the situation."

THE EXHIBITS.

The Exhibition will be mainly of Indian products and manufactures but foreign machinery which help in the development of our industries and agriculture and in better utilisation of our raw material will not be excluded. It is intended to exclude all foreign yarn or cloth made of foreign yarn.

I have therefore to request your kind help and co-operation in making the Exhibition a success by making it fully representative of Indian Industry. I shall be obliged if you can kindly acquaint the members of your body with the scope and nature of our activities and induce them to partieipate in the exhibition.—A. P.

"MORNING POST' SHOOTING COMPETITION

TROPHY WON BY NIGERIA

LONDON, July 10.

At Bisley the "Morning Post" Junior Imperial Kolapore Challenge Cup was competed for ten teams of four, firing ten shots at 300, 500 and 600 yards. The trophy was won by Nigeria with 524. The British Treaty Ports in China were second with 523 and the Gold Coast third with 521. Ceylon was fifth with 508, Uganda seventh (499) and Kenya tenth with 436.—R. S. S.

London, July 9.—Major-General B. F. Burnett Hitchcock has been appointed G.O.C., Deccan District, in succession to [illegible]

E. P. DELEGATION TO CANADA

PANDIT MOTILAL RESIGNS MEMBERSHIP

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

In view of the political developments in the country, Pandit Motilal Nehru has resigned his membership of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Canada.—A. P.

MORE MILLS RESTARTED

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE SITUATION

MEN OFFER FOR RE-ENGAGEMENT

JAMSHEDPUR, July 9.

In addition to the departments already working, the plate and merchant mills were re-started this morning and worked full one shift. Twenty-five persons belonging to these departments who had observed hartal before, offered themselves for re-engagement as per the notice of the Company, and were admitted.—A. P.

EFFICIENCY OF INDIAN ARMY

GOVT. OF INDIA ALERT ON THE QUESTION

BRINGING IT IN LINE WITH BRITISH ARMY

LONDON, July 9.

The following is an amplification of Lord Winterton's reply to Mr. Wardlaw-Milne in the House of Commons. Lord Winterton replying to Mr. Wardlaw-Milne said: "The Government of India, in close consultation with His Majesty's Government, is constantly examining the problem of improving the organisation and equipment of the army in India in order to make good any deficiencies, give it the benefit of the latest modern developments and bring it into line with the British Army in this country.

NO TRUTH IN "PINEER'S" STUNT.

As regards the second part of the question I presume my honourable friend refers to the statements which had recently appeared in the "Pioneer" newspaper to the effect that a change in the Chief Command in India might shortly be expected. There is no foundation whatever for such a statement. I am glad of the opportunity of assuring the House that the Commander-in-Chief in India enjoys full confidence of the Government of India and His Majesty's Government."—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO GOVT. REPORT ON SOFTA FIRING

26 HINDUS ARRESTED

DELHI, July 10.

Following Mr. Marten's report and the Punjab Government communique on the Softa firing, twenty-six Hindus were arrested this morning, five of them under Section 452 I.P.C. and the rest under Sections 141 and 332 I.P.C. The latter twenty-one have been released on bail. The Hindu Relief Committee meets this evening to consider the situation created by the publication of the report, and to-day's arrests.—A. P.

CATHOLICS ARRESTED IN MEXICO

"VIOLATING RELIGIOUS LAWS"

LONDON, July 10.

Mexico City.—The secret police have arrested on a charge of violating religious laws, fifty Roman Catholics, including a priest, at a private house fitted up with an altar and necessary vessels for conducting the Mass.—Reuter.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN MOSCOW

WHITE GUARDISTS SUSPECTED

LONDON, July 10.

Moscow.—A home-made bomb, alleged to have been thrown by two White Guardists, exploded outside the Passport Bureau of the State Political Department. One Red soldier was killed and one seriously injured. One of the alleged culprits, an ex-officer of General Wrangel's army, was also killed. While fleeing, another White Guard refugee was arrested.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI RIOT CASE

16 HINDUS ARRESTED

DELHI, July 10.

In the second riot case in Youngpura (New Delhi) sixteen Hindus have been arrested and July 12 has been fixed for hearing in the Court of Mr. E. S. Lewis, City Magistrate.—A. P.

Stockholm.—The Swedish leader proposes to send back to Sweden the giant seaplane "Upland." The remaining Swedish naval seaplane must be overhauled. Italian seaplanes have returned to Kingsbay for overhaul.—Reuter.

STRIKE LEADER ON TRIAL.

MAGISTRATE'S "NO" TO ADJOURN CASE.

ARGUMENTS OVER MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

REFERENCE TO BE MADE TO HIGH COURT.

The sequel to the alleged exclusion of police reporters from a meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Union held last week at the Damoder Thackersey Hall, was heard in the Dadar Police Court on Tuesday when Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, a prominent strike leader was placed before Mr. N. T. Junglewalla on a charge of obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty. Tumultuous crowds of strikers invaded the Court and waited in the large compound outside in keen anticipation as to the result of the case. After lively discussion between the Magistrate and Mr. Gadkari, Counsel for the accused on the point of adjournment, the case was postponed till Wednesday 3-30 p.m.

At the outset, Sub-Inspector Savant attached to the Bhoiwada Police Station, applied for a remand of the accused till July 20 pending completion of enquiries.

This application was supported by Mr. Kothari, Police Prosecutor who said that the atmosphere was disturbed by the commotion of the large crowd outside and it would be better if the remand was granted.

Mr. Gadkari, Counsel for the accused, said that his client was ill for some days past and hence he had not yet received instructions about the defence. He suggested that as the police themselves were seeking an adjournment, the period might be extended by a few days more to enable him to receive full instructions from his client.

The Magistrate said the ground that there was a large crowd outside was not enough.

POLICE SPRING A SURPRISE.

A surprise was sprung up at this stage by Superintendent Spiers who applied for a withdrawal of the remand application. The officer said that he had received instructions to proceed with the case from the Police Commissioner.

Mr. Gadkari opposed proceeding with the case on the ground that he had not received instructions from his client. He then submitted a medical certificate to the effect that the accused was suffering from haemoptysis and that he needed rest. He said he saw the accused for the first time that day and could not see him earlier owing to his illness.

WHAT IS HAEMOPTYSIS?

The Court: What is this haemoptysis? It may be a big name without anything in it.

The Magistrate added that if the case was taken up that day, it would be finished soon.

Mr. Gadkari pressed for the adjournment and the Magistrate put off the request until the charge sheet was filed.

An hour later Mr. Kothari, Police Prosecutor, filed the charge sheet and requested that the case may be proceeded with.

Opposing, Mr. Gadkare said that his client was informed by the police that the case would not be taken up that day, but only an adjournment application would be made. Relying on this statement, the accused had not given him instructions.

POLICE PROSECUTOR'S OBJECTIONS.

The Police Prosecutor in support of proceeding with the case, said that the earlier application was filed because another person in connection with the same charge had not been arrested. But it was now thought that it was no use postponing the case till the other person was arrested; when the latter was found, another charge sheet would be prepared.

The Magistrate observed that after hearing the prosecution evidence he would adjourn the case.

Mr. Godkari submitted that the defence should not be deprived of its facilities by not granting the adjournment.

(Continued on page 3.)

ALLEGED "WANTON ATTACK" BY POLICE.

SEQUEL TO NIMBKAR CASE.

25 MEN HURT AND 4 ARRESTED.

The tumultuous crowd of about 10,000 strong that had assembled in the maidan opposite the Dadar Police Court on Tuesday to watch the case against Mr. R. S. Nimbkar was not destined to disperse peacefully. As the crowd marched towards Parel after the case was adjourned, an incident which for the second time only, marred the exemplary behaviour of the strikers took place in which they came into serious conflict with the police. As a result it is alleged, Messrs. Mirajkar and Kulkarni, two strike leaders and about 20 strikers received severe lathi chastisement at the hands of the police.

The incident provoked the strike leaders to meet in a conference at the Servants of India Society Hall the same night where several leaders condemned the action of the police. It was decided to despatch urgent telegrams to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay drawing attention to what they describe as "a wanton attack" of the police and giving full details of the incident and praying for intervention. It was also decided to call a special meeting of the Joint Strike Committee to consider the situation.

POLICE VERSION.

The police version of the incident is that as the crowd approached the Kohinoor Mills they encountered a party of policemen, about 100 in number who were sent to accompany it and keep order. But the crowd soon indulged in rowdyism and in course of time assumed a threatening attitude. The police asked the men to disperse but as this had no effect, they charged on them with their lathis and dispersed them within a short time.

ALLEGED BEATING BY POLICE.

Mr. Nimbkar who said he was among the strikers when the incident occurred, when approached by our representative to relate his experience, levelled grave charges against the police. "There was no provocation whatever on the part of the strikers to deserve such severe thrashing at the hands of the police" he said. "The crowd was marching peacefully and when it approached the Kohinoor Mills the police arrested one of the strikers on the alleged charge of throwing stones at the mill. But what enraged the crowd was when the arrested man was put in the lorry he was severely handled by the police which provoked the resentment of the strikers. They cried 'shame' at the police and for this all the police attacked on the crowd with lathis in which Mirajkar and Kulkarni were severely hurt. At this the crowd dispersed, but the police did not stop. Having heard that some men were hiding in shops and chawls they repaired there and some men were found, they were also severely beaten. The crowd was again attacked at two points on their way. I say this wanton attack is a deliberate move of the police to frighten the strikers but what is really happening is they are driving them desperate" said Mr. Nimbkar.

Mr. Nimbkar further told our representative that immediately after the incident he phoned to the Police Commissioner giving all the above details to which he obtained a reply that inquiries would be made.

According to Mr. Nimbkar about 25 men were hurt and 4 men have been arrested by the police.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN LONDON

ENGINE AND TWO COACHE DERAILED

ONE PASSENGER KILLED AND 10 INJURED

LONDON, July 10.

A number of city workers going home were involved in an accident at the London Bridge Station when an out-going electric train from one platform collided with an engine shunting out from another.

Two coaches and one of the engines were derailed. One passenger was killed and ten passengers injured, six of them seriously. Traffic was held up on four lines for several hours.—Reuter.

WANTED A "BONA FIDE" INQUIRY

(Continued from page 7.)

with a friend, who according to "Times of India" has no claim or power to influence the Government. The thing thus fizzled out.

WANTED BONA FIDE INQUIRY.

I know this Government too well to be floored like that so easily. I have no correspondence with Diwan Bahadur Harilal for over a month now. But I may repeat here what I have said elsewhere times without number, that I am not and never was averse to a settlement honourable to the cultivators. I never aimed at humiliating the Government. I do not rejoice at humiliating anyone. That is beside my creed. My demands are neither secret nor unreasonable. I refer the writer of the "Evening News" to the issue of "Young India" of 21st June. There is nothing secret, nothing private or confidential in what I want for Bardoli cultivators. I want a "bona fide" inquiry and not a sham one. People of Bardoli have not gone through the terrible ordeal for nothing and no amount of misrepresentations or incitements to Goverment by the Anglo-Indian Press for mad repression can succeed in browbeating me or the people of Bardoli, in giving up their most modest and just demand.

No one will call me unreasonable, if I refuse to agree to a fresh inquiry by a revenue officer of Government at this stage after so many emphatic pronouncements of Governmeet on the question of Bardoli revision. But it is open to Government to order an inquiry 'de novo' by such an officer without my consent and they can put me out of the fight to-day if the logical and legal consequences of such an action are allowed to follow. It will be open to the people to accept or reject the result of such an inquiry. If the Government still maintain that they are in the right and that there is an honest difference of opinion, the only proper course would be to appoint an independent committee acceptable to both parties.

PRIVILEGE OF "THE CLASSES"

MRS. NAIDU'S LETTER TO MR. MUNSHI.

Mr. M. K. Munshi has received the following letter from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu:—

The Tuberculosis Sanatorium,
Arogyavaram,
Chittor District, S. I.,
8th July 1928.

Dear Mr. Munshi,

From my sequestered retreat in the South where I am nursing my daughter, who alas is exceedingly ill, I am following all the activities that engage the energies of Bombay public men. And I send you a message of appreciation for your action regarding Bardoli. The Peasants' Satyagraha is real and impressive, because it is not an academic issue. It touches the very core and centre of their daily existence, and it is both the duty and privilege of the "classes" to uphold the courage and sacrifice of the "masses" in a great struggle that goes down to the very basic principles of right and wrong. Gujarat has done excellently. Bravo Gujarat!

My love to your charming wife.

Yours sincerely,
(sd) Sarojini Naidu.

BARDOLI'S MOMENTOUS ISSUE

TALKS WITH SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

(BY V. D. RISHI.)

At a seance held under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualistic Society of Bombay on the 8th instant, the spirit of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta delivered the following message. He came uninvoked and quite unexpectedly. The seance was attended by several respectable members of the Society.

A MOMENTOUS ISSUE.

Asked, whether he had any message to give, he said "I have a message for all India. What is uppermost at present is the Commission and Bardoli. I have a good deal to talk to you on this subject. As to the Simon Commission, you have already known my views but about Bardoli I must say fully what I want to say. The issue is indeed a momentous one at present. In fact it could have settled the matter quite in a different way if Mr. Gandhi were not to withdraw the issue then. But, now at least, I have hopes that they will carry all their activities to the end successfully. That is the important hint that I should give at present. What I say is that they should be staunch and not shaky in their movements.

Inquired whether he had something to say besides Politics, he replied. "I can give you a message on any other subject, but as you know my mentality the which of my life was devoted to Politics alone from the beginning of my career.

ON THE SPIRITUALISTIC MOVEMENT.

As regards the Spiritualistic movement, he expressed as follows:—

It is indeed a very good movement; but for it I do not think, I should have had an opportunity to express my views from time to time as I have been giving. It is a great movement and has a great future before it. I want the best as in Europe and America to take active interest that intercommunicatios between the two worlds be established to the satisfaction of all. I had never given any thought to this subject during my lifetime, but there are many like me, who never cared to give any attention to this subject. It is now that all such sceptics have come to realise the importance of this mode of communication.

When requested to give some proof of his identity he stated a fact that had taken place forty years ago between himself and one of the members that was present on the occasion.

BOMBAY YOUTHS AND BARDOLI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the work carried on in the city by the youths of Bombay for the Bardoli Satyagraha, I have to state for the information of your readers that the same is being organised directly under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Fund Committee, which was appointed at the public meeting of the youths of Bombay held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on June 2, 1928, and not by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDER P. KABADI,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee.

NABHA DAY

CELEBRATION IN DELHI

DELHI, July 10.

The Nabha Day was celebrated here by parading of Grinthsahib in procession through the city. The procession returned to Gurudwara at about eleven last night without any untoward incident. The police had taken the necessary precautions.—A. P.

CELEBRATIONS IN BENGAL

PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT PERSECUTION

LAHORE, July 10.

The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Lahore last night which celebrated the Nabha Day:—

This meeting strongly condemns the policy of persecution adopted by Government against the Maharaja of Nabha. The meeting is fully convinced that the Maharaja is suffering because of his sympathies with the Nationalist movement and the aspirations of Akalis and wholeheartedly sympathises with the Maharaja and his family in their troubles and assures them that they will feel no rest until justice is done and the wrong done to him is rectified. This meeting strongly condemns the efforts of Government to separate the Tikka Sahib and the Maharaja's family from the Maharaja and warns Government that it cannot tolerate such outrage and will do its best to defeat Government in its unrighteous policy.

Speeches were made by Sardar Sardul Singh, Dr. Satyapal, Mr. Amarsingh and Mr. Santrau.—A. P.

CELEBRATIONS THROUGHOUT PUNJAB

LAHORE, July 10.

The Nabha Day was celebrated throughout the Punjab on the 9th instant. Meetings of Sikhs and Akalis were held at many cities in the province at which resolutions were passed sympathising with the ex-Maharajah of Nabha, asking Government to restore him to the gaddi and appealing to the Sikhs to continue the agitation until justice had been done to the Maharajah.—A. P.

STRIKE ON S. I. RAILWAY

CONDITIONS OF OPENING WORKSHOPS

AGENT INVITES VOLUNTARY RESIGNATIONS

MADRAS, July 9.

Col Percy Rothera, Agent of the S. I. Railway, replying to the representation made on behalf of the strikers expresses his willingness to throw open the workshops again provided the undertaking is given that the Union Secretary will assure him of a certain number of voluntary resignations from Podanur thus enabling the superfluous men at Negapatam and Gilden Rock to continue in service. It may be remembered that the present situation arose from the Agent's original resolve to carry out retrenchment in view of the provincial workshops being concentrated at one centre and suggesting a certain number of voluntary resignations among the workers on payment of a generous bonus at the rate of a month's salary for every year of service over and that above the Provident Fund, etc.—A. P.

LILLOOAH STRIKE CALLED OFF

MEN TO RESUME WORK

CALCUTTA July 9.

The Lillooah strike was called off at a meeting of the strikers held this afternoon. Mr. K. C. Mitra, Secretary of the East Indian Railway Union, advised the men to resume work unconditionally tomorrow, in view of the fact that the Agent had promised to consider their grievances, if they resumed work immediately, and also because some men were resuming work every day.

The strikers expressed their willingness to resume work.—A. P.

MORE STRIKERS RESUME WORK AT LILLOOAH

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Over five thousand strikers resumed work at Lillooah workshops this morning.—A. P.

ECHO OF E. I. R. DERAILMENT

REWARD OFFERED FOR CULPRITS ARREST

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Agent, E. I. Railway has announced the reward of Rs. 10,000 to any person, not himself an offender, who will give information leading to arrest and conviction of the offenders concerned in the derailment of 17 up Express between Belur and Danjuni on July 8.—A. P.

POONA EDITOR IN TROUBLE

CHARGE OF PUBLISHING OBSCENE LITERATURE

POONA, July 10.

Mr. Lad, Editor of the vernacular paper of Poona "Majoor," was committed to take his trial at the Sessions under Sections 392 and 295 (A) of I.P.C. for alleged publication and sale of obscene literature calculated to outrage religious feeling.—A. P.

MISSING POONA GIRL

NO TRACE YET

POONA, July 10.

A Hindu girl named Miss Yamuna, daughter of Mr. N. C. Bapat who left her home for school on 4th instant is still missing. The matter has been reported to the police.—A. P.

RAMGALI MURDER CASE

ALL ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

LAHORE, July 10.

In the Ramgali murder case in which Rai Bahadur Seth Ramprasad and Kehra Singh stand charged with abetment of murder of one Jaichand whose body was found floating in Chichokemalian canal enclosed in a box, and Gurdialsingh and Kartarsingh are charged with alleged assistance in disposal of body, Mr. Lincoln the Additional District Magistrate to-day committed all the accused to take their trial at the sessions. The last two have been allowed bail as their offence is bailable for Rs. 5,000 each.—A. P.

PROSPECTIVE SUGAR CROPS

RULE REGARDING GRINDING SEASON

LONDON, July 10.

Havana.—President Machado does not intend to restrict the forthcoming sugar crop, but he will not allow the grinding season to start before January. This is regarded as a virtual curtailment.—Reuter's Special.

NEHRU COMMITTEE'S REPORT

AGREEMENT ON CONTENTIOUS POINTS

SUGGESTIONS FROM PARTY LEADERS

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

The deliberations of the All-Parties' Conference Committee have concluded. Several leaders were called in for advice, including Mr. Chintamani, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Iswar Saran. The Committee have now dispersed. Pandit Motilal Nehru is preparing the report. It is understood that the Committee have agreed on the most contentious points.—A. P.

NOT SPEECHES, BUT WORDS

LOKAMANYA'S SWARAJ MANTRA

POONA, July 9.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided over the meeting held to-day in honour of Lokmanya Tilak's birthday when Lala Lajpat Rai recalled Mr. Tilak's penetrating common-sense and grip of facts. He deprecated the general tendency of youth to be led away by theories. What was wanted was not speeches but deeds which, though humble, would lead to Swaraj.

Mr. Jayakar observed that the present unemployment problem was due to the Government's policy, and in this connection recalled Mr. Tilak's statement that foreign rule entailed wastage of the intellectual abilities of the nation.—A. P.

STRIKE LEADER ON TRIAL

(Continued from page 7.)

Besides, he had produced a medical certificate.

The Court: I do not rely on that certificate at all. It does not say that the accused was unable to put forward his defence.

Mr. Gadkari remarked that the adjournment would have been granted if the police had applied for it.

The Magistrate declared he was not at all partial to the police.

Mr. Gadkari: If your Worship is not inclined to give me a long adjournment, I would request the case to be adjourned till to-morrow at least.

The Magistrate said the case would be taken up for two hours that day and for two hours the next day.

Mr. Gadkari repeated that the police had told the accused that the case would not be taken up and hence he was not responsible for it.

The police prosecutor repudiated the statement. However, he had no objection if the case was postponed for one day.

ADJOURNMENT REFUSED.

The Magistrate said that he would not be guided by the police either and passed an order refusing adjournment.

Thereupon, Mr. Gadkari submitted that the accused wished to apply for a transfer of the case from that Court to another as he apprehended he would not get a fair trial there.

The Court: On what ground do you seek the transfer?

Mr. Gadkari replied that the accused's grounds were that the Magistrate was not prepared to grant an adjournment and that he did not give any reasonable facilities to the accused.

The Magistrate made a remark that no case was made out for an adjournment.

Mr. Gadkari: I have known, your Worhip, more important cases being adjourned on these grounds.

The Court: I am not on cross-examination now!

Mr. Gadkari here submitted he wanted to approach the High Court for redress.

The case thereupon was adjourned till Wednesday at 3 p.m.

POLICE REPORTERS EXCLUDED FROM MEETING

THREAT OF A GENERAL STRIKE IN BOMBAY

The first time after the mill strike in Bombay, the police reporters were prevented from attending the strikers' meeting on Tuesday. The strikers met in a large number at Damodar Thakersey Hall to consider what steps they should take to continue the strike especially as their last hope was dashed to the ground by the resolution of the Municipal Corporation in refusing to vote any money for the succour of their children. They were already exasperated and seeing the presence of the police reporters, they were still more enraged and refused to allow them admission in the Thakersey Hall. Superintendent Spiers, Inspectors Klien and Patwardhan and other police officers tried to persuade the strike leaders to allow the police reporters admission into the hall, but without avail. Messrs. Mirajker Jhabvala and Bradley pleaded that they could not go back on the resolution of the Joint Strike Committee which was that police reporters should not be allowed in the strikers' meeting. The Commissioner of Police has already communicated to the Joint Strike Committee on this subject, but the matter has not been discussed by that body yet. The meeting was then proceeded with without the presence of the police reporters.

Mr. Mirajker urged the strikers not to get disappointed at the resolution of the Municipal Corporation but to capture the Corporation at the next elections. If they strengthened their union and captured the Corporation, a time would come, he said, when they would hoist their red flag even on the Bombay Secretariat.

THREAT OF A GENERAL STRIKE.

Mr. Jhabvala said they had established their rights that day in excluding the police reporters. They should now try to go to the Corporation and the Council and drive away the Capitalists at the next elections. He struck a note of warning that if the mill strike did not end in a month there would be a general strike of other institutions in the city and Bombay would be changed into a big field of war.

Mr. Lalji Pendse suggested the formation of a union of municipal sweepers and strike work for three months.

In the afternoon Mr. Jhabvala and Mr. Bradley went to Matunga and Parel workshops for collections for the Strikers' fund.

RELIEF TO MILL-STRIKERS.

RAILWAY WORKERS' CAMPAIGN.

In connection with the present mill strike the local Railway Unions have resolved to give as much help as possible to the strikers. It has now been resolved to contribute money as follows:—

Rs. 1,000. G. I. P. Railway workmen's Union, 1st instalment.

Rs. 200. G. I. P. Railway general employees' Union, 1st instalment.

Rs. 200. Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, 1st instalment.

Besides this 20 volunteers from Railway-workers are selected and a handbill appealing to them to give their mite to their brothers has been distributed among the workers. Accordingly collections will be made at Parel on the 9th instant. The campaign will be conducted at Matunga also on Monday, the 16th instant.

Similarly arrangements are being made among Port Trust and other classes of workers in Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' AMALGAMATION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union was held on Sunday, the 8th instant in the afternoon in the office of the Union at Parel when a resolution was passed resolving upon the amalgamation of the G. I. P. R. Workmen's Union with the G. I. P. R. general staff union.

"BRAVO, BRADLEY!"

EUROPEAN SUPDT. SNUBBED

Mr. Jhabvala writes as follows:—

Yesterday evening being pay day of the Parel G. I. P. Railway workers I thought it desirable to go a begging for the struggling mill workers and asked my esteemed friend Mr. Bradley to accompany me. He readily fell in with the proposal and with my hat in his hand began begging with me. Thereupon a European Superintendent came up and in an angry tone blamed Mr. Bradley thundering: "If you are an Englishman you are a shame to us all". Undaunted, Mr. Bradley in equally emphatic terms put him down bravely retorting, "It is men like you who foster the brood of capitalism and bring shame upon all the suffering world." The crest-fallen white Superintendent quietly left Bradley to his holy task with myself acclaiming, "Bravo! Bradley!"

E. I. RAILWAY TRAIN SMASH

TWO MORE DEATHS REPORTED

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Two more deaths are reported in connection with the railway disaster at Belur. One body was recovered from under the debris and this in addition to the men who died in the Medical College Hospital brings the number of killed to twenty. Wreckage had not been cleared upto a late hour of the evening. A. P.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

TO BE SUBJECT TO CHINESE LAW

LONDON, July 9.

Nanking.—Further details of foreigners' future in China are explained in regulations issued by the Government Council. The foreign official representatives shall be treated in accordance with the international law. Foreign persons and properties shall be protected by Chinese law and shall be subject to it and to the jurisdiction of Chinese law courts. Foreigners shall pay all taxes and duties payable by the Chinese.—Reuter.

BENGAL SIMONITES' SUCCESS

COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED

RESOLUTION CARRIED BY 72 VOTES TO 50

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The Bengal Legislative Council adopted to-day the resolution to appoint a Committee of the Council to assist the Simon Commission by 72 votes to 50.

DETAILS OF PROCEEDINGS.

In the Bengal Legislative Council, the discussion of the motion to appoint a Committee of the Council, to assis tthe Statutory Commission was adjourned on Monday. It was arranged that for the discussion of all the amendments relating to the composition and scope and function of the Committee there should be another ordinary meeting of the Council.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT ON WEDNESDAY.

Before the proceedings commenced on Tuesday the President announced that as sufficient facts had been placed before him regarding the motion for adjournment of the House to discuss the famine situation in Bengal, he had fixed Wednesday to discuss that subject.

About an hour was taken to replying twenty questions because, to every question, over half a dozen supplementary questions were put from the Swarajist benches. As some of the supplementary questions were considered to be in the nature of cross-examination the President in many cases had to go over to the next question. The Swarajists questioned the conduct of the President and said, "Are you justified in taking our right of putting supplementary questions? to which the President replied: "When I went to the next question you have no right to criticise my decision."

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

Over thirty supplementary questions were put to the Hon. Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee, after he had replied to the substantive question regarding the famine situation in Bengal. The Hon. Member refused to answer a question regarding death from starvation based on a newspaper report and the President being pressed did not give any ruling on the point.—A. P.

ENGLAND'S MISTAKEN VIEW.

When the discussion of the amendments urging postponement of the motion appointing a Committee to assist the Simon Commission was resumed, Mr. Surendra Nath Biswas, Swarajist, said he was for the freedom of the country and did not believe in any form of jugglery.

The Maharajah of Mymensigh, while supporting the motion for the appointment of a Committee, hoped to get an assurance that some representative Indians would be appointed as members of the Simon Commission.

Moulvi Latafat Hussain (Labour) was convinced from personal contact with the members of the Simon Commission when they came to Kankinara that men of their type would do justice to the claims of the Indian Labour for adequate representation in the future Parliament of India.

Mr. M. N. Roy, Swarajist, said that intense propaganda that was being carried on in England had thoroughly disillusioned them. He was sorry that England had takenn a mistaken view in not accepting the demand of a Round Table Conference.

Moulvi Abul Kasam pointed out that the Commission was an offspring of the Act of Parliament. By coming to the Council they had accepted that Act and he could not understand the mentality of those who would accept one part of the Act and oppose the other part. He did not think that there would be much good if some Indians were taken on the Commission.—A. P.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE

AMENDMENT URGING POSTPONEMENT LOST

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The amendment urging the postponement of the appointment of the Committee was negatived 45 voting for and 82 against it.—A. P.

LOWNESTEIN'S FATE

BROTHER-IN-LAW CONVINCED OF DEATH

LONDON, July 10.

Brussels.—Captain Lowenstein's brother-in-law named Convert who is a lawyer has issued a statement saying that he is convinced that Captain Lowenstein in really dead. M. Convert quotes the Magistrate, M. Delarueirre, who conducting the enquiry, suggested that two hypotheses were possible namely accident or crime.—R. S. S.

BARDOLI AND THANA DISTRICT BOARD

PRESIDENTS NOVEL RULING

(From A Correspondent).

THANA, July 10.

A meeting of the Thana District Local Board was held on Saturday last in the Board's office under the presidentship of Mr. Shankarrao Zunjarrao, M.L.C., and lasted for full five hours.

Four very important resolutions were sent by Mr. S. G. Phadke of Kalyan expressing full sympathy of the Board with the agriculturists of the Bardoli Taluka, requesting the Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into the grievances of the agriculturists, and reduce the increased assessment if a good case is made out, and calling upon the members of the Council from the Thana District to resign their seats by way of protest. The resolutions were allowed to come on the agenda and permission was given to Mr. Chotalal R. Shroff to move them as Mr. Phadke was absent.

The first resolution was moved and duly seconded. Mr. Wadia, a nominated member of the Board raised a point of order. Mr. Choudhari, newly appointed Asstt. Collector, Bhiwandi Prant, smelt of politics in the Bardoli Satyagraha and supported Mr. Wadia and the President who professes to be the sole representative of the agriculturists and who remained neutral at the voting on Bardoli question in the last session of the Bombay Council, ruled the resolution as out of order as they do not come in the sphere of the Board against the wish and to the great disappointment of the house.

THE CO-OPERATORS' DAY AT DOHAD

(From a correspondent.)

DOHAD, July 9.

The Co-operators' Day was celebrated at Dohad Dist, Panchmahals) on Saturday the 7th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Maneckji Furdoonji, the President of the Dohad Municipality.

Mr. Bapubhai Desai, who has been appointed the special Mamlatdar for the Bhil Societies in this backward tract gave a brief review of the satisfactory working of the Bhil societies numbering about 75 in the year under report, the latest figures being Loan Rs. 1,30,000 and the Recovery Rs. 1,10,000.

Mr. Vora, the manager of the Bank read out a small essay on "Co-operative Society-its principles and advantage". The Chairman of the advisory committee of Bank, Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant explained what co-operative movement stood for, and suggested the direction for future work. The president read out the message specially sent by Dewan Bahadur Malji.

After partaking of refreshments, the meeting termainated.

AT KOPERGAON

(From A Correspondent.)

KOPERGAON, July 9.

The Co-operators' Day has been celebrated to-day under the auspicies of the Godavari Canal and Kopergaon, Taluka Co-operative Supervising Union. A very great enthusiasm was shown by the villagers as well as town people which is evident from the fact that though the gathering time was fixed at 2 p. m. people began to pour in as early as from 11 O'clock. The meeting began with prayers. Over 200 people (consisting of societies' members from the various parts of the Taluka, Government Officials, prominent local merchants and leading people of the town, took part in this festival. The Boy-Scouts also presented themselves in time in their uniform and offered their services. Lectures were delivered on the benefits of Cooperation, by a number of persons from the audience under the Presidentship of Mr. Kulkarni, the Head Master of the Local Board Boys' School. At the close of the Meeting, light refreshment, were arranged. The Paansupari and a vote of thanks to the Chair terminated this holy festival.

The good success of this function is due mittly to the efforts of Mr. A. B. Deshpande, the Union Supervisor and some credit is also due to the Bank Staff who extended their help in be and up.

INDIAN FOOT BALL LEAGUE

Two matches were drawn in the Indian Football League on Sunday evening last. The first between Y.M.C.A., Naigaon and Sri Krishna F.C., ended in a win for the former by three goals to nil. In the second, Bengal Club A played Kanara F.C. A. Before the game was half way through, the Kanara Captain protested against a decision of the referee, Mr. P. Bansode, Director of games, Y.M.C.A., Naigaon and refused to continue the game. As they walked away from the field, the points were awarded to the Bengal Club. The conduct of the Kanara Club is under consideration of the League Committee, further comments are withheld.

THE TEAMS.

Y.M.C.A., Naigaon, vs. Sri Krishna.
Bengal Club A vs. Kanara F.C. A.
The score:—

Y.M.C.A. Naigaon	3
Sri Krishna F.C.	nil

BUTLER COMMITTEE

PROGRESS IN PRESENTING PRINCES' CASE

SIR LESLIE SCOTT TO SUBMIT COMPLETE CASE

LONDON, July 10.

Substantial progress has been made in the arrangements for the presentation of the Indian Princes' case to the Butler Committee. It has now been definitely decided that work should be divided into three stages, firstly, legal arguments, secondly, specific examples of difficulties in the present regime from the Princes' viewpoint, and, thirdly, constructive proposals. Although some details are still to be arranged, probably on 18th July, Sir Leslie Scott will privately address the Butler Committee in their offices at Westminster and submit the complete legal case of the Princes as far as their relations with the Crown are concerned. All material necessary for this first stage is now complete. It is expected that besides three members of the Committee, representatives of certain States will be present, including the Prime Ministers of Alwar and Mandi and the Political Adviser to the Maharajah of Rewa.

The Maharajah of Patiala will arrive in London in time for opening. It is also practically certain that the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar and the Maharajah of Kashmir will be present.

Probably after dealing with the first section, there will be an adjournment until September.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 10.

In the share market in jutes sellers continued to predominate owing to rise in price of raw material and there being lack in buying support the tone remained quiet. In cottons the undertone was firm. In coals there continued to be some demand for few selected stocks at steady rates. In teas sellers have withdrawn in particular instance from marked business in this section. In miscellaneous apart from dealings in shares that figure in daily list there were no fresh features registered. Government securities were quiet.—A. P.

"ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS"

POONA, July 9.

The following communique has been issued by the Road Development Committee:—

Statements have appeared in the Press concerning the signing of the Report of the Government of India Road Development Committee and the recommendations contained therein. These statements are erroneous; the Road Development Committee has been discussing the draft report in Poona since July 2nd, and the report has not yet been finally adopted.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, July 10.

In the Commons the Rubber Industries Bill was passed by the Standing Committee and was ordered to be reported to the House. The new clause defining the duties of the Collector in the new schedule and laying down the form of undertaking by the Collector concerning the treatment of information as private was carried.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 10.

Mr. Frank Rose, Labour M. P. is dead.—Reuter's Special.

(Mr. Frank Herbert Rose was born in 1857. He was Trade Union organiser until 1900, and was best known as an industrial and labour authority and statistician. He took to journalism and literary pursuits after 1900).

LONDON, July 10.

A new newspaper merger is announced in that "Financial Newspaper Proprietors Limited" are acquiring the controlling interest in "Financial News" "Journal of Commerce" and the "Shipping Telegraph" of Liverpool. They have also acquired the entire share capital of the company owning the "Investors' Chronicle" and the "Money Market Review" and purchased the "Banker". They have also acquired the entire share capital of the "Economist" but half of it will be taken up by a group of eminent London merchants and bankers. The "Economist" will retain complete independence. The Directors of the Financial Newspapers Limited include Mr. John Waller Hills, a Member of the House of Commons and Colonel Vernon Willey.

The "Daily Mirror" newspapers, Limited, have purchased the Cheltenham Newspaper Company, publishers of the "Gloucestershire Echo" and the "Cheltenham Chronicle" subject to the ratification by 55 per cent of the shareholders.—Reuter's Special.

BARDOLI'S ALL-INDIA IMPORTANCE

"OUR MORAL AND NATIONAL DUTY TO SUPPORT MOVEMENT"

DR. ALAM'S COUNSEL TO MUSLIMS

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address of Dr. Sheikh Mohammad Alam, M.L.C, Punjab, delivered at the Sind Muslim Political Conference held at Karachi on the 7th instent:—

HINDU-MUSLIM BROILS.

One thing we should always remember is that the Hindu-Muslim broils constitute only a domestic affair. Such disputes are likely to continue and will continue to a certain extent for ever. Differences on party questions exist in every part of the globe wherever we have Parliamentarian system of government and India cannot be made immune from them.

The second thing which deseves your attention is that the non-participation of nationalist Musslmans and Hindus in their communal political gatherings has dealt a great blow to Hindu-Muslim unity. The absence of nationalists from such gatherings gave the cuttire field into the hands of those who have always sought to set the Musalmans against the Hindus, or "vice versa," in order to cherish their selfish gains and designs. I do not mean that nationalists should participate in communal gatherings with a view to allow their convictions to be poisoned by communal feelings. On the other hand my idea is that by their presence and efforts in such gatherings they should prevent spreading of an atmosphere of animosity and hatred which has been already produced.

NEED OF TOLERENCE.

Another thing which requires to be mentioned in this regard is that Hindus and Musalmans should extend an attitude of tolerance to each other. It is not necessary that every demand of the Muslims should band the Hindus into an opposition. Nor does it belove us that the Musalmans should consider it essential to oppose every voice of the Hindus, whether it hurts them or not.

SIMON COMMISSION.

With reference to the question of our national honour and the country which we love dearer than anything in the world, I shall talk to-day about the Simon Commission and the atrocities being committed in Bardoli. I propose to discuss these important affairs which are troubling my mind before I came to those questions which are connected with Sindh in particular.

It requires no lengthy arguments to decide our attitude towards the Simon Commission. The British Parliament and its diplomats in conjunction with the Secretary of State for India have dealt an intolerable shock to our sense of self-respect and we are no more in any delusion to know that the British Parliament and the Secretary of State for India have no regard for our national sentiments. It is my belief that the boycott of Simon Commission is in the best interests of this country. Remember that non-co-operation is a much stronger weapon to achieve our rights from the British Government than co-operation with it.

The Simon Commission has come to decide for the rights between the British Government and the inhabitants of this country. In brief there are two parties to the dispute and they are the British Government and the Indian people.

PARLIAMENTS' STIFF ATTITUDE.

The All-India National Congress demanded a round table conference for the settlement of India's rights and this was the only proper and legitimate demand. It is generally said that the decision of the Simon Commission would be tantamount to an "ex-parte" decree; but I think the contention is not quite accurate. I do not consider it an "ex-parte" decree but contend that it is the judge deciding for himself. The Indian Parliament, "viz," the All-India National Congress, the Khilafat Committee and the Muslim League have already pronounced their unequivocal decisions upon our attitude towards the Simon Commission. The united voice of the country has been heard clearly on this point, but still the British Parliament has refused to adopt the only dignified and proper course in agreeing to the demand of the round table conference and changing the constitution of the Simon Commission. Is there now any doubt, gentlemen, for us to realise that the British diplomats in their hearty disregard of the Indian people have flouted the wholesale opinion of India? They dared not do so but for our domestic quarrels which have encouraged them to be regardless of our wishes. It is contended that the Simon Commission is coming to test our ability to rule ourselves. Does it mean that the value of the lessons given to us by the present Government in the last two centuries lies in the consequence that whilst we were able to govern ourselves two hundred years before we are unfit for it to-day and hence an examination is needed for the purpose? I refuse to yield to this disgraceful position of being tested by such an examiner in this way and I believe, gentlemen, that your national honour will compel you to take the same position. We require only determination and unity for the recovery of our birthrights and not a test in any case. It is my firm conviction and I have so declared in one of my recent statements, too, that if we succeed in bridging over the gulf of Hindu-Muslim differences and establishing practical and bold politics adopted by Bardoli in half a dozen places in this vast continent, then we shall be our own dictators and there need no more be a demand even for the round table conference. It is only the weakness of the co-operators which has so far stood in the way of gaining our just and established political rights.

I believe that if no member of any Legislature had stooped low to co-operate with the Simon Commission by accepting appointment on its Committee, then our demands would have been yielded long before.

The Simon Commission is, however, a Goodsend in this country because, as I have already said, the second wave of the movement for freedom has commenced simultaneously with its arrival and mainly on account of it. I appeal to you, gentlemen, for the complete boycott of the Simon Commission with all my strength, and I pray that your national honour would lead you in the right direction.

BARDOLI.

Bardoli's name to-day is on every lip and I claim that in future history of India its generations would remember this name with love and respect.

Remember, gentlemen, it is the same small "taluka" where the first wave of the movement for freedom of India had ended. Mahatma Gandhi during the last non-violent non-co-operation fight had given ultimatum to one of the proudest and fully equipped Government to commence war in this very "Ilaqa," but for considerations which need not be discussed here that moral battle was postponed and with this ended the first wave of our moral fight for freedom. It pleased nature, to commence the second wave exactly from that very spot where the first had ended. The spirit of non-violence, which is to-day shown by this little Bardoli, would amaze the world for a long time. Let us realise that if the same spirit of courage and non-violence prevails in other parts of the country we have not to wait long for the final victory and it would not be a surprise for me that the present second wave carries us to the desired spot.

It is our moral and national duty to support our Bardoli brethren with pen, men and money. We should be determined to make it an all-India question till at least Bardoli comes out victorious in this moral warfare.

SIND MUSLIMS CONDEMN SIMON COMMISSION

POLITICAL CONFERENCE SUPPORTS HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

KARACHI, July 9.

The Sind Moslem Poltical Conference has concluded. After a lengthy discussion the following resolutions were passed

(1) This Conference is emphatically of opinion that the freedom and saivation of India depends upon Hindu-Muslim unity and urges upon all well-wishers of the country, and particularly Mussalmans, to work up to it whole-heartedly. The resolution was moved by Shaikh Abdul Majid and seconded by Moulvi Habibur Rahman Sahib of Ludhiana.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

(2) (a) This Conference demands on the basis of historical, geographical, linguistic, political and economic considerations, that Sind should be constituted into a separate autonomous province. (b) This Conference congratulates the representatives of Muslims and non-Muslims communities of Sind who have arrived at a Hindu-Muslim pact in their meeting of 17th June 1928 and hopes that the concessions given therein for the satisfaction of non-Muslim communities will be properly appreciated. (c) This Conference condemns the agitation by a section of the Hindu communalist started against the separation of Sind. This Conference considers that this agitation is most unpatriotic, anti-national and detrimental to the best interests of the motherland. The resolution was proposed by Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon and was seconded by Shaikh Abdul Majid.

(3) This Conference is of opinion that an act for land alienation on the principle of the Punjab Land Alienation Act is extremely essential for the protection of the interests of the agricultural tribes of Sind and resolves that a committee of following gentlemen be constituted to discuss the details of the intended act and make a report to the Secretary of this Conference by the 31st of August 1928 for its publication and communication to the members of the local council. Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, Chairman, Kazi Abdur Rahman, secretary, Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch, Mr. Tayab Ali Alavi, Sayad Shah Nawaz Shah, Mr. Mahomed Ali Mohamed, Mr. Abdur Rahman bar-at law, Mr. Ghulam Hussein, pleader, Shaikh Abdul Majid, Seth Mahomer Jaffar Zamindar and Sayad Ghulam Murtaza Shah. The resolution was moved by Seth Tyabali Alavi and seconded by Baboo Ghulam Mahomed.

SYMPATHY FOR BARDOLI.

(4) This Conference expresses its fullest sympathy with the passive resistance movement started by the land holders of the Bardoli Taluka as a protest against enhanced taxation and condemns the attitude of the Bombay Government in refusing to appoint a commission to consider their grievances as demanded by the people. The resolution was moved by Mir Mahomed Baloch M.L.C., and seconded by Syed Jamaluddin Hassan Bukharey.

(5) This Conference is of opinion that the constitution of the Simon Commission as it stands at present is an open insult to the dignity and self-respect of India and it further considers that nothing short of a Round Table Conference is acceptable to the people of this country. It enjoins on Sindhi Mussalmans completely to boycott this Commission. The resolution was moved by Moulvi Habibur Rahman.

LANDLORDS' "HARDSHIPS"

PETITION TO GOVERNNOR.

REJECTION OF MR. ANANDJI'S BILL URGED.

BOMBAY, July 10.

Sir Munmohandas Ramjee, President, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Bart., and Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Vice-Presidents and Messrs. Hiralal Nanavati and D. F. Kama Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Landlords Association have made a representation to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the proposed amendment to extend the Rent Act in Bombay in which after enumerating the "hardships of landlords," they concluded:—

"The Bill proposed by Mr. Narayandas Anandji, M.L.C., of Karachi deserves no support from Your Excellency's Government and that it should be rejected by the Legislative Council of Bombay during its next session when it is brought forward for which act of kindness Your Excellency's petitioners will ever pray."—A. P.

MR. MUNSHI AND MINISTERSHIP

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

—Sir, In your issue of the 6th instant while taking the "Times of India" correspondent, Mr. Aiyar, to task for his Bardoli letters, Mr. K. M. Munshi has assumed airs of contempt for what he calls a "Minister's liveried job." In other countries there have been king-makers. In India Mr. Munshi assumes the proud role of a minister-maker. From the style of his correspondence with His Excellency the Governor, he may develop into a Governor-maker. He is developing an assertiveness of political and social morals which is inimitable.

It was, indeed, wrong of the "Times of India" to have imputed any motive to him as regards the present Minister of Education with whom Mr. Munshi is known to be in good relations. Mr. Munshi, however, discovers a contempt for the existing constitution and he would not aspire to be even a Minister, much less an Executive Councillor. Even yet his "temperament and principles" justified his representing the graduates under the existing constitution of the Legislative Council and Bardoli has provided him with a good ladder to secure the constituency which was about to, and may in future, slip from under his feet for the part he played regarding the University Bill. Are the public likely to forget that the party formed last July was for preventing communalistic provisions defacing the bill and not for preventing the Ministers' fall; but by "temperament and principle" Mr. Munshi cannot let any opportunity pass for getting credit for himself; and of all others he utilised at his best the psychological moment for mesmerising his electors on the Bardoli issue by a convenient somersault.—Yours, etc.,

July 7.

X. Y. Z.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

BENARES, July 9.

A meeting of the United Provinces Congress Committee will be held on the 15th instant, when among other things, the reports of the Committees on the boycott of foreign cloth and on municipal and district board elections, will be considered, and recommendations made for the Presidentship of the next session of the Congress.—A. P.

LONDON, July 11.

In the Inter-Vagsity Cricket match which commenced yesterday at Lords Oxford were all out for 287. Cambridge had made 82 runs for the loss of three wickets at the close of the day's play.—Reuter.

BAN ON NATIONALIST PAPER IN INDORE

WANTED AN EDUCATION COMMISSION

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 7.

Lady Glancy, the wife of the Agent to the Governor-General Sir R. I. R. Glancy, paid a visit to the Junior Maharani Indirabai Holker at the Sukh Nivas Palace on the 6th instant.

The Senior Maharani Chandravalibai Holker returned from Mussorree and is at present putting up in the Shiv Vilas Palace with the fourth Ma Saheb.

The Moharum festival passed off peacefully last Friday. The usual fair was held in the Karballa Maidan for two days. The Police arrangements were very satisfactory.

"KARMAVEER" PAPER PROSCRIBED

The weekly Hindi paper "Karmaveer," published at Khandva in the C. P., is proscribed by the State Cabinet because it did not tender any apology for certain matters published by it which were alleged to be defamatory. The editor challenged the Cabinet to proceed against it in a Court of Law, and would not tender any apology. The State thereupon issued orders prohibiting the entry of the Nationalist paper into the Indore State. Indorians here are adversely criticising the conduct of Indore Government.

The co-operative movement is really doing good work and there was no necessity for a Commission. Indore people think it would have been far better if a Commission was appointed to enquire into the educational progress of Holker State. The Minority Administration, instead of spending more money on mass education is spending large amounts on higher education. Looking to the paucity of the number of students, there was really no need for opening Law College and MA. classes and undergoing heavy expenditure. The Baroda State, which has made so much progress in education, was not allowed to open a Law School by the Bombay University. Indore people wonder at the attitude of Agra University which has allowed Indore State to open a Law School though so much backward in education. Throughout the State there are only 2 high schools, and one girls' high school run by the State. The number of middle schools is very poor and yet Indore city has two colleges one managed by the State and the other by the missionaries! There is no technical school in the Holker State. The Malbarashram is a white elephant, where about Rs. 80,000 are annually spent for educating 70 Dhangar Maratha boys! When three times the number of students can easily receive education from that amount!

The Indore Government had sent in deputation to Poona for the opening ceremony of the Shivaji Memorial a Jain cabinet member. People here are criticising why no Sirdars related to the Maharaja were sent to Poona? Gwalior State sent its prominent Maratha Sirdars to represent it. Does not Indore possess any Sirdars?

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India accompanied by Major F. M. Macartney, Captain K. C. D. Dawson and Captain C. B. Birdwood arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received an address from the members of the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society at the Bharat Itihas Samshodak Mandal Hall, Poona City on Monday.

The following dined at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday: Lieut: General Sir William Heneker, Major General and Mrs J. M. Sloan, Brigadier and Mrs A. W. H. M. Moens, Brigadier W. E. Clark, Brigadier and Mrs E. M. S. Charles, Brigadier and Mrs G. H. Harrison Colonel and Mrs C. D. Duxbury, Colonel and Mrs A. G. C. Hutchinson, Colonel and C. Graham Smith Lt: Colonel M. Muirhead Murray, Lt: Colonel H. S. Mosley, Lt: Colonel G. A. Hare, Lt: Colonel and Mrs H. Clarke, Lt. Colonel W. B. Tugwell, Lt: Colonel and Mrs H. R. Goodman, Lt: Colonel and Mrs R. C. D. Graham Lt: Colonel E. J. Loring, Miss Loring, Lt: Colonel and Mrs W. B. Benton, Lt: Colonel and Mrs F. A. Hamilton, Lt: Colonel E. C. Maxwell, Major and Mrs A. M. Daniels, Major R. P. Varwell, Major E. B. Mangin, the Revd: J. A. Harding, Miss Stronach, and Lieut: F. L. Justice.

Santiago de Chile.—It is officially stated that the death-roll in the "Angamos" disaster is 209. There were only six survivors out of 215 on board.—Reuter.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No, 22,560.

VIROL
the food for
GROWTH

Growing children need Virol. It builds stamina and enriches the blood. For Virol is a scientifically *balanced* food containing just those food elements which are necessary to healthy growth and development. And it is so digestible that even delicate and invalid children can absorb it and grow strong.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol has proved itself over and over again in extreme cases, but *all* children of school age are passing through the critical period of their lives. They need Virol now because Virol builds not merely health for a day but health for good.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.

This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional Incapacity etc. Price:—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10/- ten.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji
Head Office:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar) Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Buy
JOHNSON'S INKS.
Matchless in
PRICE
PURITY
PERFECTION

For Agency Terms apply:—
JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Hummam St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Baliwala & Homi

THE LEADING OPTICIANS
279, Hornby Road, & 361, Kalbadevi (Opp. Whiteaway) Road,
BOMBAY.

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES

SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Awarded **GOLD MEDALS.**

AVIATION : A BRIEF SURVEY

(Continued from page 6).

land) has shown, the cost of establishing an air-route works at Rs. 3,000 only per mile, whereas a single line of railway costs 2 lakhs of rupees per mile; or 70 miles of airway cost as much as one mile of railway. So much so, when flying is made much safer than it is now, it will be cheaper to take to air and more people would use it. It does not mean that the railway traffic is threatened, for the main bulk should go by it alone at least for many years.

QUICKER MAILS AND NEWS.

Having explained what aviation means, we shall proceed with some of the advantages gained from it, independently in peace and in war. Foremost comes the mail service which is quickened to the greatest joy of the people. Ordinarily men are impatient to receive delayed letters; but with a few more stamps on their letters, they would like to lessen the time in transit and get their letters and parcels in advance of those people, receiving from the Railway Mail Service.

Quite often, newspapers, reviews and urgent parcels may be carried in airplanes much earlier than those arriving by trains; when towns inland and far away from any busy centre will get news only a few hours later than the city, printing newspapers.

Nat less important is the passenger traffic. Men residing in Bombay can go to Poona and return in the evening, as if they are attending to their own business in Bombay. Also, a trip to Delhi or Allahabad will be finished in the space of about 10 or 12 hours without the tediousness attendant on a railway journey. Such kind of air-service will promote better feeling and understanding among people of various reljgions and creeds; and will bring nearer together all the big and distant cities.

USEFUL SERVICES.

Along with mails and passengers, goods of limited volume and weight could be carried to various places.

Of the various useful and serious services, can be mentioned those of bringing specialist doctors and urgent medicines which may not be near at hand, by airplanes, to the bed-side of patients. Relatives of sick people whom they wish to see, may very often come down by air. We have had recent instances of such cases.

In times of flood and famine, airplanes are very useful for conveying stores of food and clothing. Before the advent of the railway, when travelling and transportation were at snail's pace, people suffered very much from famine, the railway relieves the people from this suffering by quick transport of food to the affected areas. But then rails are washed away during floods, so much so, the flooded areas remain isolated for days or sometimes even a month; the people residing in those parts being enther carried away or stranded without food or clothing, since the places become inaccessible except to boats and those too if they are at hand. But aeroplanes can achieve what railway cannot; in relieving those people of so much suffering by dropping down the necessary articles.

In a big continent like Australia where population is sparse inland, and the main portion distributed along the coasts, aeroplanes are specially useful in carrying fish inland as well as in the transportation of shearers and food to the flood-bound sheds; useful to those who battle with drought and flood; for rescue work of those at centres of storm; and for thos epeople who are self-exiled, living in loneliness far away from any human habitation, because of the peculiar nature of their work.

Exploration of unknown countries can be made by aeroplanes; and as examples we can quote that of Amundsen, Nobile, Byrd and a host of others. Naturally, inspection of any territory, or survey of any piece of land, can be carried out from air-planes.

Novel as are the uses that air-planes are put to, still more novel are they when they are used for advertising. In America extensively, and in Europe, this method of advertising in the air by letters of smoke—a very ingenious one indeed—is used by big companies and newspapers. So far, more methods have not been found yet.

Field-pests and vermins are destroyed by "dusting" suitable poisons, from aeroplanes, so much so, the crops grow healthy and agriculture flourishes unhampered and vigorous.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Arising out of aviation are many industries, solely for the manufacture of airplanes. Factories for the manufacture of various parts of the engine; for special goggles; for aero clothing; for life-belts and parachutes; for special tyres; and various other parts have tries, solely dependant on improvements in aviation have taken life. It is no wonder, therefore, that when aviation is considered as both a means of transportation and as business, the number of aeroplanes should have more than quadrupled in about six years.

I fear, I have too long dilated on developments during peace; but these are the lines along which air-planes should be used much more than during war. During war, airplane is a powerful agent, hurling death and destruction among the enemies. It acts as the eye of the army and as such keeps the whole army informed of the enemy's movements, position and strength. It can reconnoitre: carry troops or supplies; and is a quick means of transportation in times of emergency. It also screens the army from enemies with smoke-screens. It is a potential bomber.

Clearly then, the uses for air-planes during peace, are many, great and constructive; and at the same time interesting and instructive. Many more uses will be found as time advances, and as such its progress is bound to be much more rapid, than that of the railway was, though the latter's progress was enormous in a short time. And on all these grounds, aviation has come to stay.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

(Continued from page 6.)

the Bombay Council, and it was passed with the amendment of Mr. Pahalajani, Government opposing the resolution. The Committee was appointed in June 1924, and presented a majority report with numerous minutes of dissent in 1926. The first of the most important point on which the Committee had to report was the basis of assessment. According to the present Land Revenue Code revised assessments in the case of agricultural lands should be based on the "profits of agriculture." Some members of the Committee would have liked to put the words "net profits of cultivation" instead; the majority, however, agreed on the term, "profits of cultivation." The joint minute of dissent by the official members recommends "rental value" as the basis and this has been adopted by Government in the bill now before the Council. Next came the question of determining the factors to be taken into account when revising the assessments. The majority recommend that the following six factors should be taken into account by the settlement officers:—(i) Communications, (ii) Markets, (iii) Prices, (iv) Economic condition, (v) Results of crop experiments, (vi) Rental value. The Joint Official minute says that only the statistics of Rental value need be taken into consideration and the other factors may be given weight only when these rental statistics are not available. The majority also recommends that the assessments should not exceed 25 per cent. of the profits of cultivation and that the limits for the enhancement should be fixed at an all round rate of 25 per cent. The officials, however, maintain that the maximum for the pitch of assessment should be 50 per cent. of the rental value. The majority lastly recommend—an extremely important recommendation—that a standing advisory committee of the Legislative Council should be appointed to examine all revision settlement proposals; and this proposal the official violently oppose. The majority report and the official member's minute of dissent are the most important parts of the Land Revenue Committee's report. The larger amount of space is, however, taken up by a series of minutes of dissent of varying quality. Among these the most notable points are Mr. Anderson's emphasis on Rental value (in capital letters); the proposal of some to settle the present assessments permanently, Mr. Shivdasani's proposal for a settlement in kind, Mr. Pradhan's scheme for a moderate assessment on all lands permanently fixed and the inclusion of agricultural income in the amount of income liable to income tax; and R. S. Dadubhai Desai's proposal to levy only the dry crop rates of times prior to 1912 on all lands and to levy them permanently.

THE POINTS AT ISSUE.

It is clear that there are in all three points at issue. (i) The basis of assessment, (ii) Factors to be taken into account when revising the assessment and (iii) The pitch of assessment. As regards the limit to enhancements Government agreed with the majority of the Committee and lays down in the new bill 25 per cent. all round for the Taluka as the limit for any revisions subsequent to the 1st and 2nd. Apart from the actual assessment and revision provisions there is the proposal for a Standing Committee of the Legislative Council which Government have rejected. We shall consider these points in the ordin-

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

BONUS ALLOTTED— Rs. 15 Whole Life, Rs. 12 Endowment } ASSURANCES.
(per annum per Rs. 1,000/- Assured.)

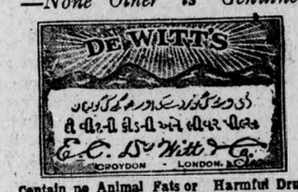
Allum, Bharucha & Co., MANAGERS.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR
SCALDING PAINS

YOU ought to know the cause of the scalding pains which torture you when you try to pass water. You would then choose De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills in preference to any other remedy.

The passage of urine should be painless. When it seems to scald or burn, you should suspect kidney trouble. There will probably be other symptoms such as pain in your loins, cutting and tearing pains when you pass water, just as if there were small splinters of glass in your urine. Let your urine stand for a little while, and you may notice a sediment like sand or gravel. Don't wait any longer. Go to your nearest chemist and get a box of De Witt's Pills, they cost very litte and the first dose will do you good.

Ask Distinctly for
De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS
See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.



Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery.. Never Touched by Hand

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

Geo. Gahagan & Co.

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, IRON MONGERS & TIMBER MERCHANTS.
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 41001.

We having large Works equipped with modern labour-saving tools including

Hydraulic	Rivetting
Plant Steam	Hammers,
Testing	Machines,
Drilling,	Punching,
Shearing,	Screwing,
Shaping and Machines	Planing

and 10 Tons Travelling Cranes, etc., etc., which enables us to execute work of the heaviest description with accuracy and despatch.

We have a large stock of Metals, Hardware, Tools, etc., which we can supply at reasonable rates.

Please ask for Catalogues.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

ASTHMA.

No matter who have failed. Sure and Speedy Cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what causes. Cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

S. SHERMAN, Baliabhanga (Faridpur.)

THE RAJVAID HAIR-DYE.

The shining and lastingly deep-black "Hair-Dye". Price per phial Re. 1-2. Small phial As. 10. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 6. On a remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage,

WHITE LEPROSY.

"The best application for "White Leprosy" It turns the "White Leprosy" into natural colour. Price per small phial Rs. 2 & per big phial Rs. 3. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 5. Leprosy patients are also cured by correspondence.

Rajvaid Sri Samandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Beauty is in truth "skin deep"

Do you realize that the old proverb about beauty is perfectly and absolutely true? Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath.

That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Amrutanjan
PAIN BALM
IS
UN-RIVALLED AND UN-EQUALLED in the cure of
Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.
(Regd.)
Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots. Madras.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH KENYA AFFAIRS BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE

KENYA DAILY MAIL

(WEEKLY EDITION)

The only up-to-date and leading Indian Daily (bi-lingual) in Kenya and Uganda.

Circulates throughout Eastern Africa and amongst all races.

Reduced subscription rates for Libraries in India Rs. 20/- per annum.

PANDYA PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

BOX 135. MOMBASA, KENYA.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"THE WORLD'S NEWS"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.
(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika" Ltd."

MERCKOZONE

IS AT

YOUR DISPOSAL

Why use unknown and unreliable brands of Hydrogen Peroxide ?

Hydrogen Peroxide owes its valuable disinfectant, germicidal, deodorizing and bleaching properties to the readiness with which it liberates oxygen. Brought into contact with organic matter, it is decomposed into water and nascent oxygen, this process being accompanied by considerable effervescence which assists in mechanically cleansing the small wounds, abrasions and sores to which our daily life exposes us.

It is absolutely essential that the Hydrogen Peroxide used should be of full strength and guaranteed purity and reliability—such a product is MERCKOZONE, the well-known "Merck" brand of Hydrogen Peroxide made by an improved process yielding an exceptionally stable product that retains its full activity for a considerable period. There is no other brand of Hydrogen Peroxide quite so good.

Ask for Merckozone and refuse all imitations.

Issued in patent bottles containing 4 oz., 10 oz. and 20 oz. ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

For the World-renowned

RICE MILLS

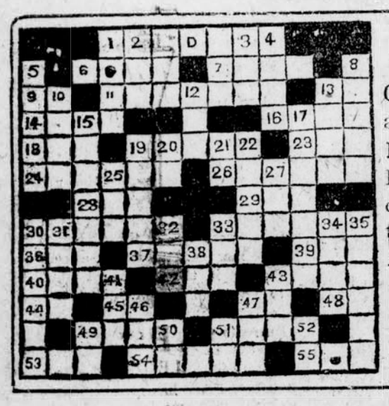
Manufactured by

Messrs. F. H. SCHULE, G.M.B.H., Hamburg.

Please send all your enquiries to :—

Messrs. Shree Jagnathji & Co.,

P. O. Box 1018, BOMBAY 1.



PRIZES

Rs. 1,300

Guaranteed. Ten alternatives. Exact Dict. clues.

Full particulars appeared in a previous issue of this paper.

Apply for Leaflets to :

THE SARMA ENGINEERING WORKS.

Kottur, Narasinganpetai

P. O., Tanjore Dt. S.I.Ry.

Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai, Topiwala.

Telegram, ALUMINIUM Bombay.

MOTI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

Registered Trade Mark.

Telephone No. 25831.

DEALERS IN

ALUMINIUM, and GERMAN SILVER wares of all description manufactured in our own factory; also CIRCLES, SHEETS WIRE, etc.

CAPS of all kinds and embroidered satin and velvet dress and other FANCY DRESS for children.

Famous Raja Ravi Varma PICTURES and pictures of other well-known PRINTERS, also English and GERMAN Pictures, FRAMES and other accessories.

Cotton and silk VELVET, VELVETEEN, Satin, etc.

Business wholesale and Retail, Catalogue on application.
Terms cash or V. P. P. or through Bank.

N. B.—Please note, Picture prices are very cheap and competitive. Look sharp.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BARDOLI—PURELY ECONOMIC ISSUE

BY KRISTODAS.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Legislative Council, has sent in his resignation as a protest against the attitude of the Government of Bombay with regard to the Bardoli question. He has rendered a distinct service to the cause of Bardoli peasants by making it clear that he considers the Bardoli issue as an economic and not as a political one. In all the fog and dust such an agitation always raises, it is forgotten tha the main issue, so far as the Bardoli agriculturists are concerned, is that they want a fresh enquiry into the question of the assessment fixed for Bardoli by Government following the reports of Messrs. Jayakar and Anderson. All other questions are merely side issues and need not cloud this main issue. I have tried to show in some of my previous reviews how Settlement officers should have taken into consideration not merely facts regarding sale of produce, sale of land, rental values, etc., but also exchange values of the rupee. All this enquiry on a broad and catholic basis was not undertaken by either Mr. Jayakar or Mr. Anderson, and the claim of Bardoli agriculturists for a fresh enquiry rests solidly on this basis. The problem is, therefore, as Mr. Lalji says, economic. Unfortunately, the lying propaganda of the Anglo-Indian Press and the ridiculous Press notes issued by the Director of Information have sidetracked the issue and the whole incident is attempted to be represented as if it were a huge Bolshevik conspiracy to dethrone the Majesty of the British Empire. The canard about Bolshevik money is so much on the brains of the Anglo-Indian Press, like the head of King Charles I. on the brains of poor Mr. Dick that it is surprising there is as yet no reference to this in criticisms of the hostile Press.

LYING PROPAGANDA.

One example of this lying propaganda is afforded by a leader in the "Evening News", wherein it was mentioned that the delegates of the Indian Merchants' Chamber allowed themselves to be used as the tools of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. The writer has clearly missed the significance of the intervention of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in this Bardoli question. From the published correspondence of the President of the Chamber with His Excellency it must have been clear to any unprejudiced mind that the Chamber had to decide as to whether their representative should resign from the Legislative Council or not. Not only this, but the correspondence also made it clear that the Chamber wanted a conference where representatives of both the sides could sit together and decide the issue. There was no question of the Chamber's delegates being used as tools by Mr. Vallabhbhai. It is a libel on both Mr. Vallabhbhai and the Chamber's delegates to say that the latter were used by the former as his tools. People whose eyes have been jaundiced by partial reasonings and who can never see anything good in any public movement and are always out to crush with a junker's boots anything approaching freedom or independence or self-respect, cannot naturally appreciate that a public institution enjoying the prestige and the honour of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and with the record of public service behind it cannot sit silently while a question of the importance of Bardoli is in the air. Nor can it allow mermydons of an Imperialist Press to ride rough-shod over the feelings and sentiments and the very life-blood of the people among whom they thrive and live and have their being. This Jekyll and Hyde position of the "Times of India" with its evening edition to spout forth all the venom which it cannot afford to do itself is one of the worst slanders of the present-day journalism.

MUDDLED ECONOMICS.

A gentleman, who calls himself by the very modest name of "A Correspondent", but whose identity can faintly be traced through his two-column article, writing in the "Times of India", argues very seriously that instead of the Bardoli assessment having been raised to only 20 per cent., it should have been raised to 100 per cent! The reason he gives is that the value of money on account partly of currency inflation during the War is less than one-half and the money value of crops is more than one-half what they were 30 years ago when the old assessment was fixed. The writer seems to be attaching undue importance to the 'quantity theory' of money. It was not the increase in the currency circulation only which gave rise to increase in prices during the War. He points to the index number of export prices which has risen from 100 in 1903-04 to 207 at present. He does not state the particular commodity for which the export index is taken; nor does he take into consideration the fact that the rupee value at 1s. 4d. in 1895-96, when the assessment was last made, is now equal to 1s. 6d. by the law of the land. If any measure of prices, therefore, has to be taken to compare the present level with that as it prevailed in 1895-96, one must make a proportionate reduction according to the rise in Exchange. If there is a certain rise after making such a reduction, one must take into consideration the factors that can be set against such a rise. The writer sympathises with the Bombay City taxpayer who, he says, "has very practical experience of this fall in money values for his rents, servants' wages, etc., are at least doubled those of 30 years ago." Obviously, his sympathies are with the Anglo-Indian 'Burra Sahib' staying in Bombay or Calcutta with a retinue of a dozen servants, his necessary minimum as the Civil Service petitioners before the Lee Commission would have it. He, however, does not consider the fact that the agriculturist requires labour for his purpose and that wages of labour have also tremendously increased. Nor does he appreciate the fact that the agriculturist himself is a consumer with regard to piece-goods, kerosine, agricultural implements, draught cattle, etc., for which he has to pay increased prices. It is not so simple a solution, as the writer in the "Times of India" thinks, of merely looking at the index numbers and pitching up the assessment accordingly. The Bardoli struggle has induced the Anglo-Indian Press and writers like this "Correspondent" to revive afresh the old legend of the agriculturists rolling in wealth, as a result of the benign rule of the British Government. They can very easily, with the help of their index numbers and their blue books, make two and two appear as if it were five. The best corrective, however, would be for these gentry to be housed in a village in Bardoli, to be fed with the same stuff as the agriculturist, his wife and children maintain themselves with, to have their drawing room and bedroom alongside his agricultural cattle, to know nothing of sanitation and medical help whatsoever and to be ever at the mercy of different departments of the Government. In such a case alone they would come to realise what is the so-called wealth of an agriculturist and appreciate the apalling poverty of an average agriculturist after one hundred and fifty years of British Rule! The right basis for an increase in the agricultural assessment is agricultural profit and that is nothing else than the net produce of the land. If any one can show that such a net produce of land has been giving this Bardoli farmer sufficient to enable him to pay the assessment 20 per cent. more than his old one he is prepared to do it. He does not reject the assessment as an enhancement. His claim is that the enquiries which have led up to this enhancement were themselves inaccurate and that a fresh enquiry is, therefore, wanted for the purpose. No one has said more strongly how the enquiries themselves were misleading than Government officers themselves.

CUT ME OUT

And send me, with your name and address, to Health Home, (D.11), Samta, Bengal, and you will receive free under plain cover a medical leaflet. It tells you how to regain lost vigour and manhood by a rational Home Treatment.

REPTILE CROSS-WORD COMPETITION

EASY TO WIN Few Alternatives

DON'T MISS Rare Opportunity

Rs. 800 IN PRIZES

DON'T DELAY

Closing Date 10th August, 1928.

Apply for leaflets to :—The Manager, Reptile Cross-Word Competition, South Parade, :: BANGALORE.

WONDERFUL

Astrological Books.

You can become an Astrologer yourself and can tell the future of others wonderfully by reading the following books in lucid English.

"The Golden Key to your Fortune and Future" ..... Rs. 1-0-0
"Great Indian Astrologer" .. Rs. 1-8-0
"Peeps into the Future" .... Rs. 1-0-0
Whole set Rs. 3-0-0, post free.

C. A. Johnson, Esq., 9, Serang Lane, Calcutta writes:—"Your books are beyond doubt the finest Treatises yet published in the annals of Astrology and Phychic Science. Every household should avail this golden opportunity thus securing a copy as a guide."

For copies apply to:—

THE KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BOOK STALL,

VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

PHILIPS' VALVES

AND

GENERAL NOBILE

IN THE

NORTH POLE REGIONS

Wireless Amateurs and Enthusiasts—You will be interested to learn that the Wireless Transmitting Installations used by General Nobile in the North Pole Regions are fitted with the small

PHILIPS TRANSMITTING VALVES TYPE TB 04/10

and the Italian Steamer "**CITA DI MILANO**" is using

PHILIPS TRANSMITTING VALVES TYPE TB 10/1250

When PHILIPS VALVES are used for such great enterprises, why should you not give a trial to

PHILIPS RADIO VALVES

and achieve perfect reception of Broadcasting ?

Obtainable from all Radio Dealers or from the Agents :—

Precious Electric Co.,

RADIO DEPARTMENT,

BANSILAL MOTILAL MANSIONS,

16, Hummum Street, Fort, : : : : BOMBAY.

A healthy growing boy is always hungry. Especially is this the case when he knows that the dainties have been cooked in Cocogem.
Food cooked in Cocogem retains its own natural flavour. It pays to insist upon all your food being cooked in Cocogem.
Cocogem
FOR BETTER COOKING

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

You can identify your village friends easily
THE
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
is such a friend of yours because it belongs to India.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 11 1928

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

PARTY FUNDS & M. P.'S GAMBLES.

PEEPS INTO DOWNING STREET

"SCANDALS AND CORRUPTIONS"

PARTY BOSSES UNDER SEARCHLIGHT

The following extract from John Blunt Bottomley's new weekly throws lurid light on the outlets of Party funds.

The scandals and corruptions hidden away behind both the subscription to and the use of Party funds have long been the subject of discussion both in the Press and Parliament, but it has been generally assumed that however such funds were obtained, they have been used for purely political purposes. It will therefore come as a shock to many to learn that such is not the case, and that even the private gambling debts of a Party supporter may come within their scope. Let me tell a remarkable story.

AN M.P.'S GAMBLING DEBT.

One day, in the autumn of 1909, I received a telegram, at the town chambers I was then occupying in Pall Mall, from a certain Liberal M.P., a strong Party supporter, and a rising member of the Bar, begging me to see him when he called (the telegram was sent from the North) late that night. It was just upon midnight when he arrived. He was in a most desperate and distressed condition. He had been gambling on the Stock Exchange and had already "done in" all his savings—amounting to some £12,000—and now had an account from his brokers—a leading firm on the London Stock Exchange—for differences amounting to well over £20,000. Unless he could find the money, he was irretrievably ruined—politically, socially, and financially—and suicide was the only thing before him. It was 3 a.m. before he left me, and " Stock Exchange Settlement was only two days off. I had a fair number of my own troubles at the time, but arranged that he should see me in the House the following afternoon. Early the next day I had seen Rufus Isaacs (I use the old, familier names), John Simon, Leslie Scott and F. E. Smith, and had got £500 from each of them—generously given to assist their learned friend in his sad plight. Within a couple of hours after the meeting of the House in the afternoon, I had secured £1,000 from John Barker, and a like sum from William Lever, R. P. Houston, and one or two others, whose names at the moment I do not recall; and by adding £5,000 of my own (by putting up certain shares which I subsequently redeemed at that figure) I got within £10,000 of the amount required. The next thing was to see "Jack Pease," as we used to call him—the Liberal Whip, now Lord Gainford. Then followed a meeting at Downing street, with "Rufus" in the chair. I shall always remember that meeting. It recalled a lesson which I had almost forgotten. And here let me digress.

A FORGOTTEN LESSON.

Many years ago, a secretary of mine had got into a similar sort of mess, although on a smaller scale. I came to his rescue and settled his account. At the following settlement, his brokers applied to me for further "differences", and when I declined to do anything more, actually sued me—on the ground that the secretary had acted as my agent, and that I had already, by paying his account, acknowledged my liability. The case came before Mr. Justice Ridley, who ridiculed the idea that I had paid the money out of pure friendship, and gave judgment against me! And that led to a famous Open Letter which I addressed to His Lordship in the *Sun* newspaper, of which I was then the proprietor—in which I dealt with the subject of favours done from motives of friendship and nepotism and made such plain observations on the circumstances of his Lordship's elevation to the Bench, that a special meeting of Judges was held to consider what steps should be taken against me—and, in the end decided to do nothing, and advised the learned Judge accordingly. I learnt afterwards, by the way, that he was the most estimable of men; and he has, more than once, since his retirement, several years ago, sent me a kindly message.

A DOWNING STREET MEETING.

And now to come back to that meeting at Downing Street, Rufus and I had been intimate friends for years, but he hadn't quite learnt the quixotic side of my nature, and with thinly-concealed suspicion of my motives in taking all this trouble to help another, the first question he put to the brokers, when they were called into the room was this: "Was Mr.——the only person interested in these speculative transactions, or had you any reason to think that others were also concerned in them?" My first impuplse was to walk out of the room, but I am not easily deflected from any purpose to which I have set my hand, and I sat silent under the implied innuendo that I was in some way personally concerned in these Stock Exchange gambles.

The position now being made quite clear, the question was, how to get the further £10,000 required; and that is where the Party Fund came in. Jack Pease, after a long interview with Mr. Asquith, then Prime Minister, announced that he was authorised to find the money—and half-an-hour later I went to the London and Westminster Bank, in St. James's-square, armed with the cheque on the Party Fund Account, and with this and the other money I had collected, handed the brokers £20,000—after Rufus had drafted the following document for them to sign:—

In consid ration of (A. B.) paying £ ——to brokers——Co., we hereby agre to release ——and accept the cheque in complete settlement of all liability for past or this fortnightly account and to take over his account now open.

There was considerable demur on the part of the firm, who jibbed at taking over an uncertain and daily accumulating liability, but in the end, the matter was settled—after I had found a few thousand pounds more.

THE M.P.'S THANKS.

A week later I received a letter from the M. P. in question, in which he said:—

If I have not said much to you, it is not because I don't feel your kindness, but b cause I cannot find words to express my feelings. xactly a week ago I wrote from this very room, and I shall never cease to congratulate myself upon having put myself in your hands in this crisis. You have been a splendid friend and I shall never forget it.

And within a year, in the course of a reference, in the House, to my plea for a Business Government—at a time when my own affairs were under a cloud—this ever-grateful gentleman observed that "this idea of a Business Government is sponsored by one who apparently has been unable to manage his own business affairs." Such is life!

Well, there is the story. It left me £5,000 out of pocket. Why I did it, God only knows. Perhaps I may find the incident placed on the credit side of my account when the Great Audit commences.

Meanwhile, I should be glad if the hon. and learned member would send me or my Trustee either the whole or part of that £5,000. Legally, of course, we have no claim. He could plead the Statute of Limitations.

That, however, is the purely personal aspect of the matter. What I am now concerned with is such corrupt use of funds subscribed for political propaganda. I may be told that in this case the money was advanced by way of loan to the member in question—which was the form the transaction took. But, to my knowledge, it has never been repaid.

THE THIRD DEGREE IN AMERICA

HOW CONFESSIONS ARE OBTAINED FROM SUSPECTED PERSONS

The police department of every city of major importance in the United States makes daily use of the Third Degree. American police officials are in favour of the system as being the most potent result-getter at their command. Against this opinion is a relatively small body of well-informed citizens who hold that the low repute of American "cops" is directly attributable to their brutal methods in dealing with persons of whatever class from whom they wish to elicit information.

When the late Theodore Roosevelt was Police Commissioner of New York City he expressed himself with characteristic vigour against the use of the Third Degree, putting himself on record as believing that its potency—however useful—was more than offset by the inevitable loss of prestige which "The Finest" (New York's own name for the police as a body) must suffer in the estimattion of thoughtful persons.

THE STRONG ARM.

However much their use of the Third Degree may have to do with it—the fact is that in the United States to-day a "copper's sworn testimony, if uncorrobated by witnesses not connected with the police department, is of little value (declares Hayden Talbot, an American journalist and criminologist, in the "Daily News)". American juries from Maine to Californ'a are all too ready to believe that policeman, by the very nature of their jobs, are chronic perjurers—prepared to go to any lengths to help obtain a conviction.

Not long after Roosevelt's leaving the headship of the New York police department the Third Degree came into its own again—much to the satisfaction of a large percentage of its personnel, ardent believers in the efficacy of "strong arm" methods.

THE ORDEAL.

Sex, age, position in life—none of these things matters to the American "cop" engaged in wringing a statement from an unwilling prisoner. And prisoner is the right word, for under existing police methods in the United States any innocent citizen may be arrested and thrown into gaol for an indefinite period—if the police suspect that he may be in possession of information that will assist them in obtaining a conviction in any given case. All that needs be done is for the police to appear in court and swear that "there is reason to believe" that the wanted witness is about to leave the court's jurisdiction.

An arrest order follows automatically and the hapless citizen for all that his "offence" can consist of nothing more than knowledge of facts which, at that stage of the proceedings, have not been proved to constitute a crime—finds himself a prisoner. Then his ordeal begins. The examination may continue for days and nights—for, frantic from lack of sleep, the victim will often say anything to purchase a respite from torture.

Various and highly ingenious are the ways the police now go to work on him (as often as not it is a woman who undergoes these enormities).

The fake telephone call used to be popular—before dramatists and novelists made it too widely known. It was one of the milder stunts brought into play in the early stages of the inquisition. Closeted alone with a squarejawed, heavy-fisted deputy police commissioner the recalcitrant witness has refused for several hours to admit he knows anything whatever of the crime or criminal under discussion.

ROUGH SYMPATHY.

Up to this point the interrogator has shown an inclination to be affable. The telephone rings. The deputy commissioner answers it. At first the witness—nerves taut and mind centred on the one thing that matters to him, convincing his captor that he truly knows nothing that can be of any use to the police—pays no attention to what the deputy commissioner is saying over the telephone. But suddenly he hears something that jerks him to his feet, panic-stricken.

"Accident to his wife, you say?" queries the deputy commissioner, "Seriously injured?" "Bellevue Hospital?" "Yep, I'll let him know." "Sure," "Sure, he'll come across—now!"

Thereupon the police-sergeant in an adjoining room replaces the receiver of his telephone instrument and wonders if this latest "mug" will "fall for" that old gag. Meantime the deputy commissioner with a proper show of rough sympathy tells the ear-maddened witness that all he has to do is to "come clean" (confess) and he can walk out a free man a second afterwards! Of course if he wants his wife to "pass out" (die) without getting to her bedside—that's his business!

PHYSICAL BRUTALITY.

Once upon a time this trick was highly prized as being 90 per cent. perfect in the matter of obtaining the desired statement from the witness. To-day it has fallen into disfavour for the reasons stated. But there are all kinds of other devices, some subtle, some which aim at reducing the hapless prisoner to the last stages of nerveous and physical exaustion.

Generally the Third Degree, as practised in police headquarters in American cities nowadays depends for its success on downright physical brutality.

But one does not get at the whole truth of the use of the Third Degree by policemen in the United States by merely regarding it as an exclusively police business. American judges and prosecuting officers are, first of all, politicians—their jobs elective and not appointive. Both the judge and the district attorney have at all times a weather eye out on the day when again they must seek the favour of the electorate.

It is so much easier for judge and prosecutor—if "confessions" dragged out of terror-stricken witness after days and nights under the Third Degree make simple the matter of obtaining a conviction. it saves judge and prosecutor not only the irksomeness of a long-drawn-out legal contest, but also the necessity of having, perhaps, to displease someone of influence with the voters!

(Continued from column 6.)

sive nature of a State that does not fall in the category of responsible government. Sufficient it to say that the so-called Representative Assembly of the Bhavnagar State has progressed during the term of a decade to the extent of allowing the members who are all nominated by the State, the right of reading out five interpellations previously supplied to the Council of Administration. It is a cruel irony of fate that Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, the President of the Council of Administration, hesitates to introduce genuine reforms in the State only because he has misgiving regarding the ultimate success of the principles of democracy. The people of the Bhavnagar State who have already resolved to attain responsible and representative government in the State under the aegis of their Maharajah, do not share the above views of their revered Administrator. They cannot share also his views regarding the theory of the relations of the Indian States with the British Crown. They do not see eye to eye with him when he advises the British Indian leaders to mind their own business. Inspite of their difference with him on the matters concerning the rights and obligations of the people of the Indian States in the future policy of India as a whole, the people of the Bhavnagar State expect their trusted Administrator to carry out the pious will of the late Maharaja Saheb Sir Bhavsinghji whose love for his people knew no bounds when he constituted the Representative Assembly for knowing the feelings and demands of the people and desired the progress of that Institution day by day. With all respect for the high personality of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani I must say that he is too conservative to introduce genuine reforms in the State and also that he seems to have satisfied himself only with the credit of having done the least amount of harm to the people during his term of office. I appeal to him to march with the times and utilise the great resources of the State for its real progress.

When our Minor Maharaja ascends the illustrious "gadi" of the Bhavnagar State let him find that he rules over one of the most progressive Indian States having a benevolent Government constitutional in form and responsible to the people in substance.—Yours etc.

MANISHANKER TRIVEDI.
Secretary.
Bhavnagar Praja Mandal.
Bombay, July 7.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

LABOUR SITUATION IN INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—At the conclusion of the strike last year in the Khargpur Workshops, Government decided that full wages should be paid to the strikers for the full period of the strike. This was certainly a sensible adjustment, as men do not go on strike unless driven to it by unbearable wrongs inflicted by their employers.

A section of the Press called this decision of Government an "amazing blunder", forgetting the fact that the workless millions have the imposing consecration of centuries before them that the discontent of every nation when not rightly settled had ultimately been written in blood.

The writer is no prophet, neither is he a prophet's son, nor does it need a prophet to declare unto those which oppress the poor, which crush the needy and are not grieved for the affliction of the workless, that the Lord God hath sworn that He will take away those oppressors of the poor, and shall leave the oppressors neither root nor branch.

Ye men in power be not deceived: God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. It is written of old: Render to all their dues and thus fulfil the law; and further, if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink, for in so doing thou shalt overcome evil with good.

Be not wise in wour own conceits, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind; for there is no difference between the white man and the coloured before the Lord God of Nations. What advantage then hath the white man over the coloured? None, for all are His creatures.

Before Me continually is grief and wounds of the oppressed poor saith the Lord God: An evil has come. Voilence against the poor and needy, the fatherless and the widow, hath filled the land to provoke ME to anger. The day draweth near when shame shall be upon the face of them that hath filled the land with workless men and women under plea of retrenchment schemes.

Hear now this and give ear ye rulers of India which have eyes and see not; which have ears and hear not. Behold the prisons in the land full of the needy whose right ye have not judged. Beho'd the deeds in Bardoli and Bombay, and from Calcutta to Golden Rock in the South.

Thus saith the Lord God: "Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom; neither let the mighty man glory in his might; nor let the rich man glory in his riches; but let him that glorieth, glory in this that he knoweth and understandeth the Lord God of Nations which exercise loving kindness, judgment and rightousness in the earth" If ye oppress not the poor and the needy, then only will HE cause you to dwell in the fatherless and the widow, and shed not innocent blood in this land, this place, in the land that HE gave to your fathers.

Ye masters of capital; Abandon lying words and covetousness and deal not falsely by so-called retrenchments and reduction of staff which deprive the workers of their labour, in order to secure at any cost the highest possible dividends to sareholders who seldom have any feeling of sympathy for the poor and do not understand the increasing poverty if the masses.

The management of the Companies are chiefly to blame for the present labour unrest. Very few employers even consider their employees as human beings. This is also the case with most of the employers who have numerous educated clerks under them on a very scanty pay not sufficient enough for their personal expences, without any prospect, and if they seek for a better pay, they are threatened with fines or dismissal.

Ye wise and prudent rulers of India who can discern the face of the sky, but can ye not discern the signs of the times? When ye see a cloud rise out of the West, straight away yet say, there cometh a shower, and it cometh to pass. How is it that ye do not discern the signs of the times? and why judge ye not what is right?

Behold the workless seeking work in every direction, and yet still more are deprived of work under so-called retrenchment schemes in railway workshops, textile mills and factories, thereby driving the workless to fill your prisons.

To say the least, the present day retrenchments and staff reduction due to machinery, is callous ingratitude on the part of the authorities to their employees regardless of stryation of the workless.

Ye wealthy employers: Put away the evil of your doings, and learn to do well; relieve the hungry cry of the workless, the needy and the poor, the fatherless and the widow for they burn with hunger. But if ye refuse to relieve them and persist in your evil ways, ye shall be destroyed with fire and sword as in the days of the Huns, or ye shall come to an untimely end.

"All paths which men take to help their fellowmen are Mine" says the Almighty, Who reaches earth through innumerable ways not understood by us.

Circulation of capital by peaceful means through the sporting spirit of the public is no crank idea but a very carefully considered and well-balanced scheme for raising funds for prevention of unemployment, by holding annual lotteries sponsored by an influential committee.

The scheme will create new wealth without resorting to Bolshevik redistribution of the wealth already existing, and was submitted to Government as a constructive proposal sincerely to provide for the unemployed in India. For obvious reasons the scheme was suppressed by Government, and thereby in place of bread the unemployed gets a stone.

It must also be remembered that the root cause of communal discord in India is due to unemployment among the masses, and by increasing unemployment, it increases communal discord, and thereby enables Britain to keep India in bondage.

It rests with the premier Nationalist institution in India to sponsor the Scheme for Prevention of Unemployment, and unless the political leaders establish a league for prevention of unemployment, all other remedies to create unity in India will be merely temporary patchwork.—Yours, etc.,

J. E. ROSAIR.

Madras, July 3.

BHAVNAGAR ADMINISTRATION.

To The Editor of "The Chonicle."

Sir,—The recent Administration Report of the Bhavnagar State is out. I hope the State will publish the Gujerati edition of the Annual Report as repeatedly requested by the people of the State.

The Report which is so carefully compiled goes to demand favourable opinion from all quarters regarding the administration policy followed by the Council of Administration during the term of the Minority regime. I would have joined the chorus but the most irresponsible manner in which the Report touches the cord of its revenue policy has deprived it of its charm.

The arrears of land revenue which amounted to 46 lakhs of rupees last year, have been creditably explained away by alluding to the generously elastic policy of the Darbar in the matter of revenue collections.

The cultivators of the State are described to have fully appreciated the liberal policy of the State in this respect. The ryots are said to be contented and happy.

I fear the compilers of this report presume that the world does not know anything about the recent increase in the land revenue of the Bhavnagar State. On the authority of the president and the general Secretary of the Bhavnagar State Political Conference one understands the gravity of the situation caused by the new survey and the consequent increase in the assessment which has brought to light individual instances of 100 to 300 per cent increase in the land revenue. In reply to the question of the members of the so-caalled Representative Assebly the member-in-charge of the Department bluntly asked the members to read Gordon's books on the subject of Revenue Settlement. Responsible people of the State have questioned the legality of the principle followed by the State in this matter. A few leaders who have approached the cultivators and studied the result of the increase, have openly declared that the condition of the ryots of the Bhavnagar State is to-day precariously unhappy. People have requested the State to constitute a Committee of offiials and non-officials to inquire into the recent increase in the assessment. If the State is sincere in its solicitude for the feelings and interests of the people, it should immediately appoint a committee of enquiry and thereby satisfy the cultivators who with the heavy burden of a debt of half a core lifted by them from year to year are further pressed with the increase in the assessment.

It is needless to criticise the respon-

(Continued in Column 4.)

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.